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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

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THE LAST THRILLING RESCUE FROM THE "BERLIN": CAPTAIN SPERLING SAVING THE THREE WOMEN SURVIVORS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS. S. BEGG AND MELTON PRIOR, FROM MATERIAL KINDLY SUPPLIED BY THE "DAILY MAIL" CORRESPONDENTS.

On the morning of Saturday, February 23, three women, Fraulein Thiele, Frau Wennberg of the Opera Company, and Nurse Minna Ripler, were still on board the wreck, where they had been for thirty-eight hours. An independent rescue-party was organised by Captain Sperling, a diver, who with his nephews, M. C. Sperling, Louis Sperling, and M. G. Moerkerk, went out in the tug "Wodan." When they got opposite the light they rowed ashore in a flat, and found the life-line, which had saved eleven people already, still in position between the ship and the beacon.

Captain Sperling clambered on board, extemporised a rope cradle, and with great difficulty passed the sufferers down to his companions.

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INDIGENT GENTLEWOMEN'S FUND

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGE MENT held This Day in Edinburgh, Rev. Dr. Black in the Chair—the Names of Sixty three APPLICANTS were added to the Roll of Annuitants.

Rev. JAMES BLACK, D.D.; JOHN COLVILLE, Esq.; and WILLIAM ROBSON, Esq., S.S.C., were re-elected Members of the Committee of Management.

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Esq., Solicitor, Aberdeen

e the formation of the Society in 1847, it has distributed £310,263 among its tants, and in 1905 the sam of £9,181 was divided amongst 804 INDIGENT LADIES aum is the largest annual amount ever given in Annuities since the Fund was ted.

The COMMITTEE ARE ANXIOUS TO RAISE THE MINIMUM ANNUITY cour £10 to £12. This would involve an additional annual expenditure of upwards of £155 for Annuities, and the Committee therefore continue their earnest appeal for

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TENBY FOR WINTER.

CHESS.

CHESS.

B R J (Kennington).—The course we adopt has been carefully considered, and it is unnecessary to enter into any explanation.

R H DORMER (Newport).—It is always a pleasure to receive such a letter as yours, and if our advice is of any value we should be glad to give it.

W F THOMAS (Bristol).—Your request takes us back a long way. If you send us your full address we will see what can be done.

E THORNE (Winchmore Hill).—If Black play 1. B to Kt 3rd, 2. Kt to Kt 5th and Q mates next move. If Black play 2. K to B 4th, the obvious reply is 3. Kt to K 4th, mate.

P DALY (Brighton).—Both your diagrams to hand.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3250 received from Amar Nath Bhattacharyya (Santipur, India); of No. 3250 received from A P Dè, M.A. (Rangoon), of No. 3271 from Grindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, India) and K P De, M.A. (Rangoon); of No. 3272 from A H Brasher Lahore) and Girindra Chandra Mukherji India; of No. 3273 from F D Knowles (Boston); of No, 3274 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.) and Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3275 from R G Bennett; of No. 3276 from T Roberts, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), and C R Jones.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3277 received from J D Tucker Libberts.

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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3276.—By A. W. DANIEL.

If Black play r. K to B 5th, 2. Q to K sq; K moves; 3. Q mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3279. -By H. E. Kidson.

White to play, and mate in three moves

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the International Masters' Tournament in Vienna, between Messrs. MIESES and PROKES.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to K tt 5th
5. Kt to K 2nd
6. P to Q R 3rd
7. B takes Kt
8. Kt takes P
6. Kt takes B
6. Kt takes B
6. Kt takes B
7. Kt to B 3rd
8. Kt to B 3rd
9. Kt to B 3rd
9.

to. P to K B 4th
11. P to K Kt 3rd
12. B to Kt 2nd
13. P to B 3rd B to Q 2nd Castles Q R to Kt sq

The symmetrical arrangement of White's Pawns in no wise detracts from their strength, especially in limiting the range of the enemy's operations.

Kt to K 2nd KR to Q sq P to KR 3rd B to B 3rd Kt takes B R to Q 4th

CHESS IN THE CITY. Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. F. E. Hamond and H. S. Barlow.

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to K 2nd
A novelty without any point of attraction. It, of course, takes the opening off book lines, but it gives the second player unrestricted choice of play.

B to B 4th
Kt takes Kt
B to Q 3rd
B takes P
B to Q 3rd
Q to K 2nd
P to K B 4th
K to Q sq
Q to R 5th (ch)
Q takes B
Kt to B 3rd Kt takes P
P to Q 4th
P takes Kt
P to K B 4th
B to K 3rd
Q to Q 4th
B to K 5th (ch)
P to K 5th
B to B 2nd
P takes B
Castles

14. 15. R to K sq Threatening a pretty win or mate by Q takes R P.

Kt to K 5th P to Q Kt 3rd Kt takes Kt 16. Kt to B 3rd 17. Q to Q 5th

(King's Knight's Game.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

A very spirited sacrifice, succeeded by some audacious play of the King, which is well worked out, and adds a powerful piece to the assault.

to the assault.

18. Q takes R

19. K to R sq

20. Q takes P (ch)

21. Q tks Kt P (ch)

22. Q to Kt 3rd

23. Q R to Q sq

The second of the sq

24. C the sq

25. Q R to Q sq

The second of the sq

26. C takes P (ch)

27. C takes P (ch)

28. C takes P (ch)

29. C takes P (ch)

20. C takes P (ch)

21. C takes P (ch)

22. C to Kt 3rd

23. Q R to Q sq

 vas tyresistible.
 Q takes B P

 26.
 Q takes B P

 27. B to R 7th
 K to Q sq

 28. Q to Kt 6th (ch)
 K to K 2ud

 29. Q to B 2nd
 Q to Q 7th

 30. Q to R 4th (ch)
 K to B sq

 31. R to B sq
 K to B 5th

 32. R to Kt sq
 K to B 2nd

 33. Q takes P
 R to Kt 3rd

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MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

MR. HALDANE has given a year's hard work to the study of the British military problem, and explained his conclusions to the House of Commons on Monday last, remarking that the Army Council and the Imperial Defence Committee have endorsed his schemes. Briefly put, Mr. Haldane deals with the Field Force that is to be organised on the basis of the present Regular Army, and the new Territorial Army that is to be created from existing Auxiliary Forces. We are to have a Field Force of 160,000 men in six divisions, with four cavalry brigades, assisted Forces. We are to have a Field Force of 160,000 men in six divisions, with four cavalry brigades, assisted by "a special contingent" in work that does not call for highly trained troops. The new Territorial Army is to number 300,000 men (quid rides?), made up of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, organised in fourteen divisions, fully equipped and trained, and properly paid Enlistment will be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, on a four years' agreement capable of extension, and members of the force must give three twenty-four, on a four years' agreement capable of extension, and members of the force must give three months' notice and pay a fine if they wish to withdraw before their time. Should the First Class Army Reserve be mobilised, the whole Territorial Army would be embodied and have six months' training. Service is compulsory in any part of the United Kingdom, but foreign service will be voluntary. Successful or not, Mr. Holdane's scheme is statesmanlike and rises above Mr. Haldane's scheme is statesmanlike, and rises above

PRESENT.			FUTURE.		
Arm of Service.	Strength.	Cost.	Arm of Service.	Strength.	Cost.
Yeomanry . Volunteers Militia	247,588	£ 539,940 1,794,790 2,096,480	14 Mounted Brigades 14 Divisions Army Troops Coast Defence Troops	256,586	£, 463,20. 2,180,444 33,890 193,86
Total	369,532	4,431,210		313,805	2,889,40

Old Expenditure £4,431,210 Proposed saving on £1,541,802 Proposed , £1,541,802

The alterations as regards Yeomanry, Volunteers, and Militia are tabulated as above by the Daily Mail.

RECEIVING DAYS.—Water Colours, Miniatures, Black-and-White Drawings, Engravings, Etchings, Architectural Drawings, and all other Works under Glass. Thursday, March 28.

Oil Paintings, Saturday, March 20, and Tuesday, April 2.

Sculpture, Wednesday, April 3.

No Artist is allowed to send more than THREE different Works.

Works will only be received at the Burlington Gardens entrance.

Hours for the reception of works, seven a.m. to ten p.m. Forms and labels can be obtained from the Academy during the month of March on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

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EDWARD ARVOLD.

CONS ABL

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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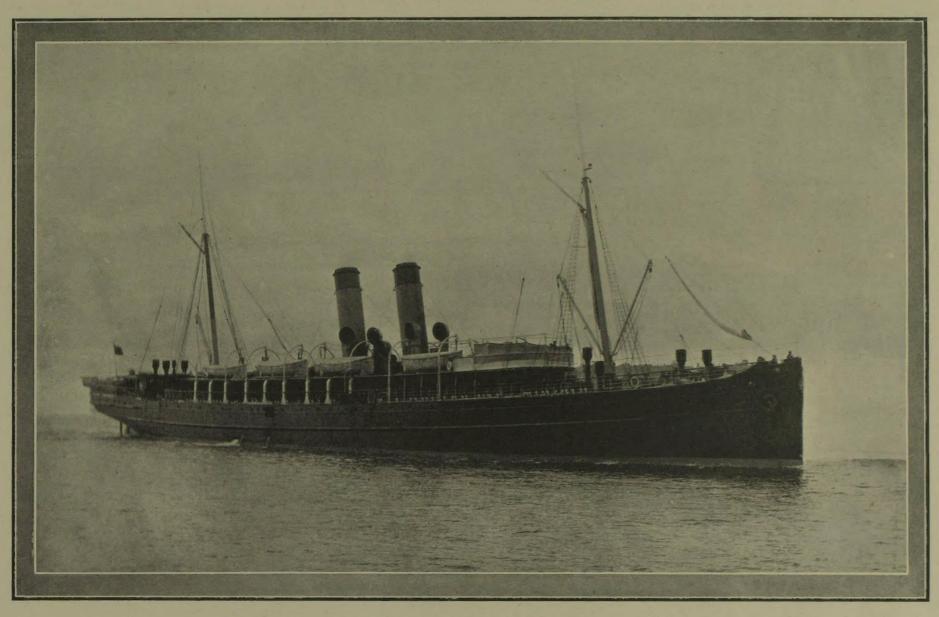
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SEAWORTHY AND SHATTERED: THE FATE OF THE "BERLIN."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THIELE AND BY C. E. MÖGLE, ROTTERDAM.



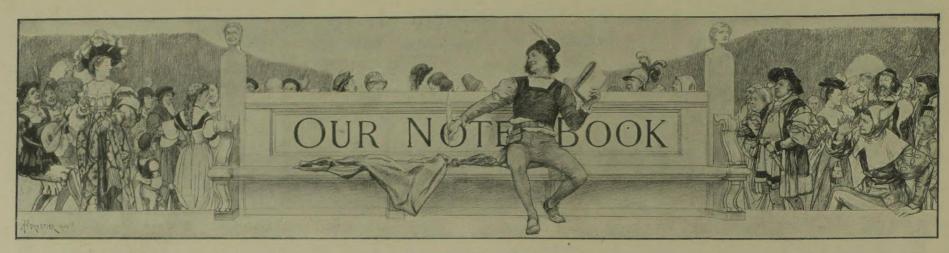
BEFORE THE WRECK: THE "BERLIN" BEFORE FATE OVERTOOK HER.

The "Berlin" was built in 1894, and was a first-class ship of 1775 tons burden and 5000 horse-power. She was reboilered and thoroughly overhauled last autumn. Captain Precious, who went down with his ship, had been twenty-six years in the service of the company. He had been fourteen years employed as captain, was forty-five years of age, and was a trusted and experienced commander.



THE BROKEN BUTT-END OF THE "BERLIN": THE AFTER-PART OF THE VESSEL, SHOWING THE LINE OF CLEAVAGE AND THE BOILERS EXPOSED.

The "Berlin" troke off sharp amidships, leaving the ends of the boilers excosed. The cleavage is extraordinarily clean. From the photograph it will be seen that those below at the time of the wreck could not have had the slightest chance of life, as the engine-room and all the lower part of the vessel must have been flooded immediately. It was to the stern portion of the vessel that the fourteen survivors clung for so many hours. Note the ladder which the rescuers placed against the side of the vessel.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

HAVE received an interesting letter from a lady in Cornwall, who urges me, with some appearance of excitement, to give my views-first on Female Suffrage and second on the New Theology. My views on Female Suffrage, such as they are, were expressed some time ago in these columns; they roughly resolve themselves into two propositions. First, I said that I did not admit for a moment the argument which maintains that the actual Suffragist leaders have an infinite right to violate the law, merely because they have no part in making it. That would give every young man of twenty years and eleven months an infinite right of breaking the law. The claim of the State in one respect, I said, does not rest merely on the fact that we are a part of it. It rests also on the fact that it is the whole of us. A child of six months old owes some allegiance to human authority for the very simple reason that nothing except human authority would have taken the trouble to save him from being eaten up by wild beasts. The whole of the true theory of the State, as I pointed out in the passage to which I refer, is perfectly expressed in the epigram of St. Thomas Aquinas-" in auctore auctoritas." We owe some respect to existing civilisation only because without existing civilisation we should not even exist. Therefore, quite apart from the main problem, I take the liberty of dismissing the doctrine that anybody without a vote is a kind of unlimited outlaw or anarchist, who can do anything that he or she pleases. The point is not whether Miss Pankhurst has made 'the law; the point is that the law has made Miss Pankhurst.

That is the first truth I suggested, and it is a trivial one. The second requires a larger statement. I do not think even that I disagree so especially with Female Suffrage. What I disagree with are all the arguments for Female Suffrage. It cannot particularly matter; so far as that is concerned, that a woman should make what cross she likes on a piece of printed paper. Women leave their mark, as it is, on far more important pieces of paperon bills, and business-letters, and receipts. I incline to think that a great mass of women voting just at present would make just as little difference as a great mass more of men voting would make. I think the extending of the franchise from males to females would, under existing conditions, make just about as much difference as the extending of the franchise from males of twenty-one to males of twenty. It would be more votes—and that is all. But all this simply means that the vote is not a reality to the great mass of the people who use it already. If voting is only putting a cross against certain names submitted by a party caucus, then certainly women can do it as well as men, and children could do it as well as women. But voting ought not to mean this: voting ought to mean arguing for hours and hours in a public-house and interrupting people and hitting the table. It ought to mean elbowing in great crowds and roaring and singing and rising in rebellion, and killing men over barricades. In short, voting, if it means anything, means doing all the things that males have always ghting, drinking, and talking about everything and nothing. In other words, it means doing all the things that women have always hated, that children (who are the kingdom of heaven) have always hated; for all children loathe long conversation, just as all children loathe the taste of wine. Also it means doing all the things that saints have always hated. and which archangels probably hate. But they are the things that men as men love; and the man who does not love honest liquor and honest argument and all the things that make the coarse camaraderie of men, is a man who has failed to be a man and not risen to be a woman. Briefly then, as far as this is concerned, the fact that voting is now a thing that anyone can do only makes the matter worse. Voting now is a thing that anyone can do, merely because it is a thing that no one cares to do. All this does not prove that votes should really be given to women. It only proves that votes are not really given to men.

But I might almost agree with Female Suffrage were it not for all the arguments on its side. Under a thousand phrases and in a thousand forms the whole Suffragist argument seems to me to amount to this: Here is a thing which men do; and why should not women do it? That question seems to be the whole argument, and that question is rubbish. It is plain on the face of it, whatever else is doubtful, that human society does permit, and must permit, some noble functions to be confined to one sex. I pass over the hackneyed case of men alone being military, because it bears too much of the air of masculine bravado. There is an obvious case on the other side. Every male being walking the world is, strictly speaking, more than three-quarters a woman. During the period which alone really formed his personality he was wholly in a female atmosphere. His

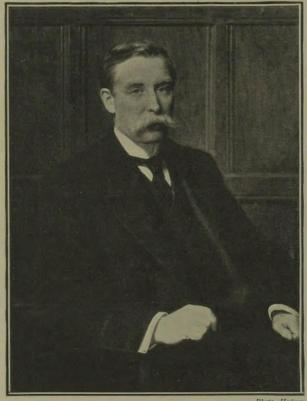


Photo. Haines.
PORTRAIT OF SIR EDWIN CORNWALL, PRESENTED

TO HIM BY THE MEMBERS OF THE L.C.C. FROM THE PAINTING BY THE HON, JOHN COLLIER.

first consciousness was a consciousness of women, or women's voices, of women's habits. He knew how women feel long before he knew how he himself felt. If sex is a barrier, then every male is on the female side of that barrier. If femininity is a bias, then every male is steeped and soaked in that bias. If there be such a thing as sex-tyranny, then God knows there can be no such sex-tyranny as this. What can be the value of having a millionth part in some disregarded Member of Parliament, compared with having this holy and horrible omnipotence over one immortal soul? At the most, there are only a few masculinised women. But all the men that walk the earth are feminised men.

But if the argument be for identity as well as equality, then certainly we men should have a right to march a procession to Parliament to protest against the fact that women have almost the sole care of the very young male. If there be any unjust sex-privilege, surely this is one, that in the cradle and the nursery our sex is put at a disadvantage. We let loose hardy and matured females upon helpless and innocent males. And the thing has this yet more awful effect on the imagination—that it has been going on, until the privilege of the vote, in all countries and in all ages from the beginning of time. I am myself a believer in political democracy; but I can see that it might reasonably be represented as a special experiment and even mistake. But if the special privilege

of woman is a mistake, then the whole human race is a mistake. When I think of this power of woman my knees knock under me. But, all the same, I do not think we shall go in a procession to Parliament. For the fact is that we all know perfectly well that it was the best thing for all of us to be brought up by women, and by women alone. Only, when you excuse this sex-privilege, stop for a moment and think more seriously about the other.

As for the New Theology, I have expressed my views on that also elsewhere, and I do not intend to begin again. Suffice it to say that all I can discover in the New Theology is all the old reasons for disliking any Theology. If a man believes in a miracle, there is no sense in keeping on telling him that it is a miracle that he believes in; and that seems to be the beginning and end of the argument. As a fact, it is clear that the modern world is much more likely to have too much of miracles than too little. In America and all modern places, the growth of Christian Science and such things is enormous. I fear that the New Theology will have grown old before it has had time to be new. The last member of Mr. Campbell's congregation, finally persuaded to give up miracles, will go out into the street and find Mrs. Eddy working them.

The truth is that we could all find reason for rebelling against theology every week; just as we could all find reason for rebelling against Government every week. But rebelling against Government is dangerous; so modern people (very characteristically) prefer to rebel against theology, which is safe. Most probably it is true that there is some harm done by the existence of religious dogmas; as there certainly is a great deal of harm done by the existence of the Police. But it is hard to have patience with those who will not see that our human life is a choice of evils. Rationalism really confines itself to telling us to be logical in an illogical world. It tells us something which is quite perfectly expressed in an old joke or proverb. It tells us to go straight down the crooked lane. All talk about liberty of religion is like talk about liberty for children; it is either a truism or an insane and inhuman lie. It misses the paradox already existing in the practical state of things. It is true that a child's instincts are diviner than ours; but it is also true that a child can kill himself with a tea-kettle. Unless a man has realised that primary contradiction I will not listen to him at all. I will no more bother about a man who makes the child's divinity a reason for letting him do anything than I would bother about a man who made the child's possible death a reason for making him live in the coal-hole. I would welcome any views on the problem: but these two men have not realised that there was a problem. In the same way a man who really talks about liberty of thought is outside the discussion. He not only has not found the answer to the riddle, He has not even found the riddle. For the riddle is simply this: For some mad reason in this mad world of ours the things about which men differ most are exactly the things about which they must be got to agree. Men can agree on the fact that the earth goes round the sun. But then it does not matter a dump whether the earth goes round the sun or the Pleiades. But men cannot agree about morals; sex, property, individual rights, fixity of contracts, patriotism, suicide, public habits of health these are exactly the things that men tend to fight about. And these are exactly the things that they must not fight about. These are exactly the things that must be settled somehow, and settled on strict principles. Study each of them, and you will find each of them works back certainly to a philosophy, probably to a religion. Every Society has to act upon dogmas, and dogmas are exactly those things that are most disputable. It puts a man in prison for the dogma of the sanctity of property; it hangs a man for the dogma of the sanctity of human life. All punishment is religious persecution.

THE ILL-FATED "BERLIN" IN HER PRIME AND A BROKEN WRECK:

VICTIMS, A SURVIVOR, AND RESCUERS.



CAPTAIN PARKINSON, The First Survivor Saved.



THE LATE MR. A. ELSWORTH, Of Bradford, Aged Twenty-eight.



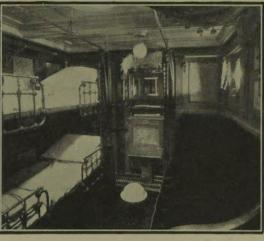
THE LATE STEWARD SALTER, Who Blew the Alarm Bugle.



THE LATE CAPTAIN PRECIOUS, Commander of the "Berlin."



THE LATE MR. ROLLASON, Of the Learnington Spa Livery Stables.



BERTHS WHERE PASSENGERS PERISHED ON BOARD THE "BERLIN."



THE SHELTER OF SURVIVORS: THE PROMENADE-DECK OF THE "BERLIN."



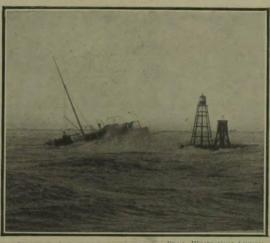
MR. EMIL YOUNG, Rescued with Ten Others.



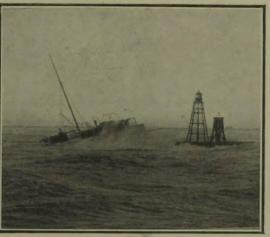
THE LATE MR. HOLDEN, Traveller, of Bolton.



THE WAVE-SWEPT APPROACH TO THE WRECK: THE "BERLIN" IN THE DISTANCE.



BEFORE THE RESCUE: THE WRECK PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE SURVIVORS WERE STILL ON BOARD.



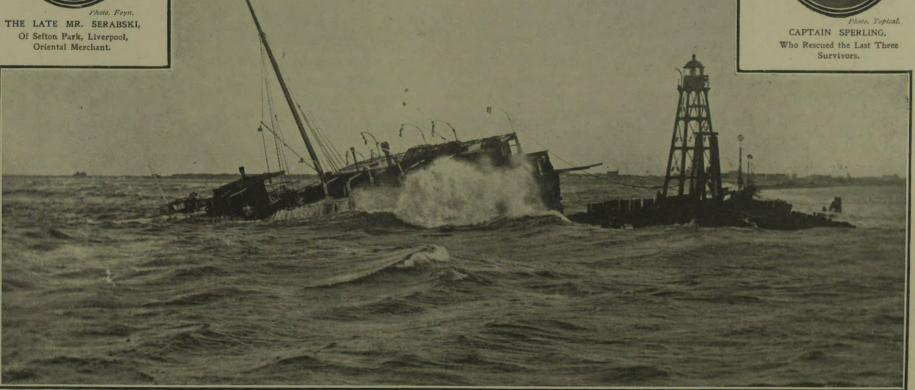


CAPTAIN JAN VAN REE,

The First to Reach the Wreck.



Of Sefton Park, Liverpool,



THE LIFE-LINE IN POSITION: THE WRECK PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER THE RESCUE.

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Wreck of the " Berlin."

Though the past twelve months have brought forth disaster abundantly by land and water;

few tragedies of those who go down to the sea in ships are

more terri-

ble in detail or more in-

timate in appeal than that of the wreck of the Berlin. This ship, a first-class vessel of 1775 tons burden and 5000 horseburden and 5000 horsepower, built in 1894, and
overhauled only a few
months ago, struck the North
Pier in the early hours of last
Thursday week while endeavouring to enter the New Waterway
to the entrance to the Mass at the entrance to the Maas River. Of the hundred and forty odd men, women, and children on board there are fifteen survivors. A great storm was raging in the German Ocean, and the Berlin, which left Harwich on the Wed-

which left Harwich on nesday night for the Hook of Holland, ex-perienced a terrible crossing. At a moment when the unhappy pas-sengers must have been congratulating them-selves upon the end of their troubles, the ship was lifted up by a tre-mendous sea and liter-ally dropped across the breakwater off the Hook of Holland, to be broken in half. The forepart separated from the remainder, and sank seventy yards away; the remaining half is jammed on the break-water. When the disaster occurred the waters

were running so high that every attempt to rescue the people on board seemed doomed to failure, and it was only by repeated acts of heroism and self-sacrifice that the poor remains of paston and self-sacrifice that the poor remains sengers and crew could be taken

on shore. It is unnecessary to say that every plan that ingenuity could suggest or bravery attempt was followed, but the fury of the storm was not stilled until the great majority of the Berlin's passengers and crew had been drowned. Among the ladies drowned were several members of the ill-fated German Opera Company, including a primadonna and the wife of a distinguished baritone. Stories of heroism and self-sacrifice help to lighten this pitiful tragedy of

Twenty - nine Parliament. thousand pounds is the sum spent on ventilation, warming, and lighting of the Houses of Parliament. Mr. T. L. Corbett considered the expenses required for the office of the Irish

Secretary as excessive, though he would vote for a firstclass ticket to Sir Antony MacDonnell to India or anywhere else out of Ireland. The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill gave Lord Robert Cecil the opportunity of claiming a conscience for members of the Church of England. Sir Henry Fowler maintained that we could not have two standards of morality in the same Empire. What was standards of morality in the same Empire.



KING ALFONSO AS A GOLFER: NOTE HIS LEFT-HAND PLAY.

It was only in the fitness of things that de Feraudy should elect to reappear before a London audience last Monday night in M. Oc tave Mir-

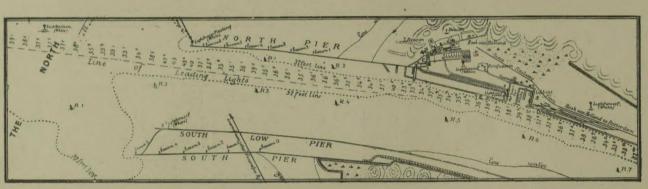
"Les Affaires Sont

at the Royalty.

les Affaires,"



THE LITTLE SON OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.



WHERE THE 'BERLIN" STRUCK: CHART OF THE WATERWAY AT THE HOOK OF HOLLAND.

The chart shows the two breakwaters at the entrance to the New Waterway to the river Maas, which leads from the sea to Rotterdam. The vessel went aground close to the beacon at the end of the North Pier, which shows a white flashing light. The chart gives the line of the leading lights, which enables one to see how the vessel was driven out of her course by the south-westerly gale.

Lechat's rebellious daughter. Other plays with which the Royalty bill has been varied this week have been M. Jules Lemaitre's "Age Difficile" and M. Brieux's "Blanchette."

part play, "Les Affaires

Sont les Affaires," for really we can hardly think

of Isidore Lechat, the vulgarian millionaire, who is

the central character of the piece save in terms of M. de Feraudy. Mr. Tree, a while ago, in his English version of "Business is Business," offered

us an extremely picturesque representation of this remorseless egotist in his social and external aspects;

but M. de Feraudy shows us the very soul of Lechat. Of necessity it is not a pretty sight—no faithful

portrait of a man who sacrifices all family affection, all natural feeling, to the most materialistic

of ambitions could be anything else but repellent; but M. de Feraudy's is a very wonderful and consistent piece of acting

tent piece of acting,

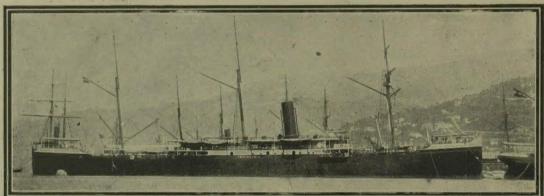
which throughout the many long - winded scenes of the play

uniformly carries con-viction. On Monday night, when our King and Queen honoured

him by their presence at the Royalty Theatre, M. de Feraudy ob-tained splendid sup-

port from Mlle. van

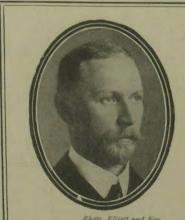
Doren, who assumed the rôle, of Germaine,



WRECKED, BUT ALL PASSENGERS SAVED: THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER "IMPERATRIX," STRANDED ON THE COAST OF CRETE.

The "Imperatrix" went ashore off Cape Elaphonissi, on the extreme south-west of Crete. All her passengers and officers were saved, but thirty-two of the crew and eight Arab stokers were drowned. The "Imperatrix" was of 4194 tons, and was bound for Bombay.—[Photograph by Courtesy of the Austrian Lloyd.]

Miss Stella Campbell's The most interest-Debut at Terry's. ing feature of the three matinee per-formances which Miss Rosina Filippi arranged for last week in order to give her pupils some actual stage experience was the début of Miss Stella Patrick Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, which was made on the Friday afternoon in a little one act play of Miss. little one-act play of Miss Filippi's composition, entitled "Abdullah's Garden." Miss Campbell, who has obviously taken her distinguished mother for her model, had to represent a Turkish girl who refuses to elope with a Christian lover out of devotion to her father, and what little was required of her the pretty young actress did very gracefully and intelligently.



MR. J. C. SMUTS. Colonial Secretary.



ADVOCATE DE VILLIERS, Minister of Justice



GENERAL BOTHA, Prime Minister

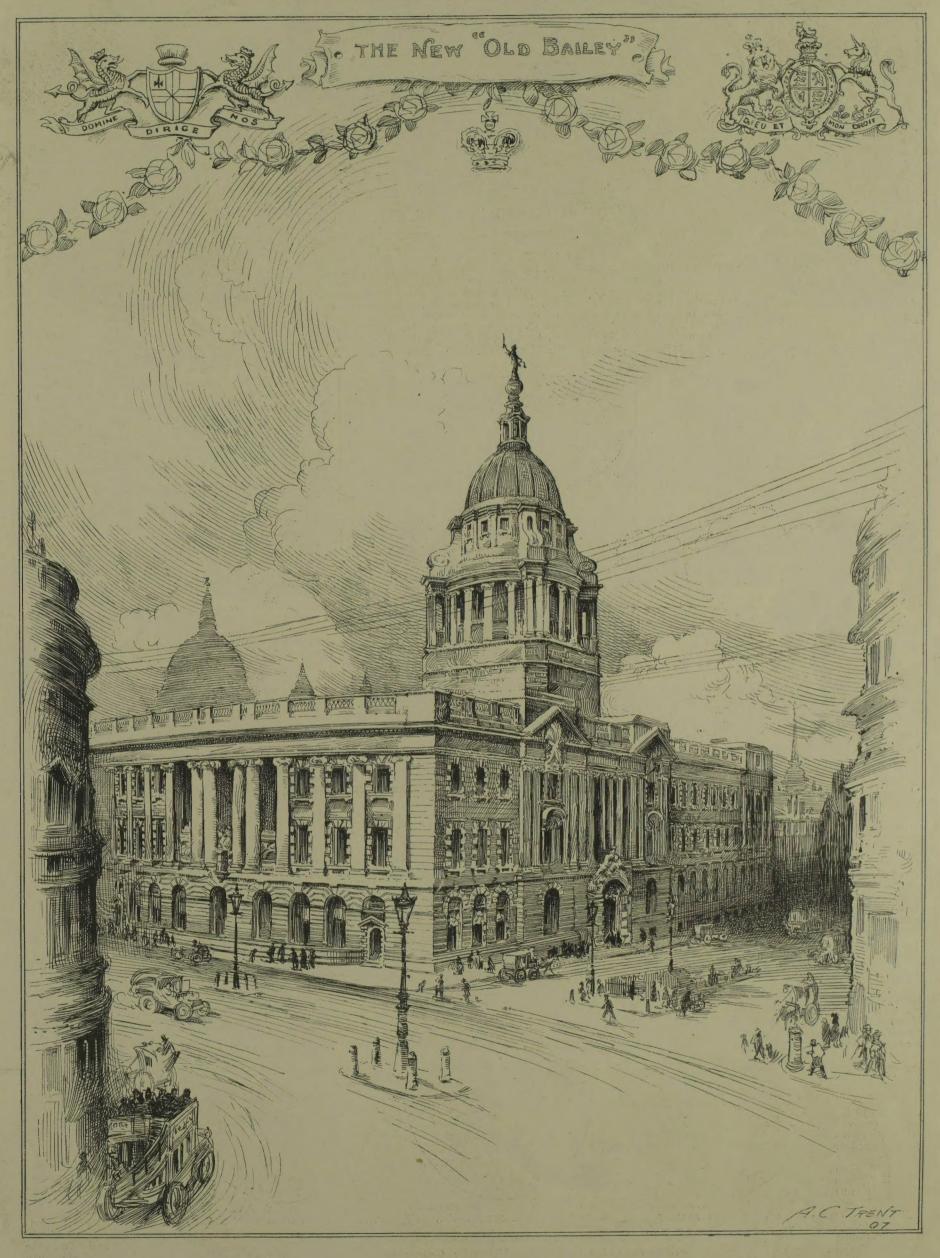


MR. H. C. HULL, Treasurer.



MR. J. RISSIK, Minister of Mines

THE NEW OLD BAILEY, OPENED BY THE KING FEBRUARY 27.



THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The new Central Criminal Court stands on the site of old Newsate Prison, which was pulled down in 1902. The foundation stone of the new courts was laid in December of that year. The building, which was designed by Mr. E. W. Mountford, has a frontage of 287 feet to the Old Bailey, and of 142 feet to Newsate Street. The dome is surmounted by a figure of Justice, modelled by Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A. The cost of the work was £282,000. The main entrance is close to the ancient place of public execution.



CANON JELF, New Headmaster of Charterhouse.

Church, h, Ox-He has ford, where he secured high honours. served the Church at Blackmoor, Saffron Walden, Chatham, Wiggonholt, and Blackheath, and in the past thirty years has published a dozen volumes dealing with devotional matters.

Mr. Arthur Herbert, who was among the unfortunate people who lost their lives when the Berlin was wrecked, was a King's Foreign Office messenger. He was the third son of the late Hon. Robert Charles Herbert and a grandson of the second Earl of Powis. Mr. Herbert served in the South African War with the Honourable Artillery Company, and became a Foreign Service

messenger in August 1899.

ruptions, and has

always appeared

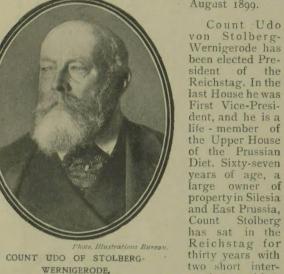
DR. HERMANN PAASCHE.

Vice-President of the New Reichstag.

School, on his

way to Christ

Photo. H. W. Bar



COUNT UDO OF STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE,

Pre-ident of the New Reichstag. as the Conservative representative of an East Prussian

constituency. Dr. Paasche, who has been elected First Vice-President of the Reichstag, was Second Vice-President in the last House. He is a National Liberal, a well-informed

speaker, and a sound politician. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who died on Sunday morning last, was best known to the world at large as the husband of the famous singer Jenny Lind, but he had

a distinguished musical career, and might have claimed attention if the lady of his choice had been unknown. Born in Hamburg nearly eighty years ago, Otto Gold-schmidt was one of the first pupils at the Leipsid Conservatoire, and studied under Mendelssohn. He became a professional pianist, and then a conductor. and he married Miss Lind in 1852. Several compositions stand to his credit, and he received Orders and distinctions from the King of Sweden.

Mr. Serjeant William Huston Dodd, K.C., who has been appointed to be a Judge in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, has served Dublin

City and County as Crown Prosecutor, and the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland as President. He was born some sixty-three years ago, and has represented North Tyrone in Parliament after unsuccessful contests in North Antrim and South Derry. He took silk in 1884, and was appointed Serjeant in 1893.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Edward William Mountford, from whose designs the "New Old Bailey" has been erected, is in his fifty-second year, and has been established as an architect since 1881. In 1890 he won the open competition for Sheffield Town Hall, and among other buildings erected from his designs we may mention the Battersea Town St. Olave's Grammar School, in Southwark, and the Northampton Institute, in Clerkenwell. Mr. Mountford acted as President of the Architectural Association



THE LORD MAYOR, SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR, AS HE APPEARED AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW OLD BAILEY.

for three years, 1893-95. He is greatly interested in cricket, and is a member of the Surrey County Club.

Lord Davey of Fernhurst passed away last week in his seventy-fourth year. As Horace Davey he enjoyed a brilliant career at Oxford after leaving Rugby, and he

year later he was raised to the life - peer-age as Lord Davey of Fernhurst. Baron de Staal, who died in Paris a few days ago from influenza, was

SERJEANT

DODD,

in 1893 he be-

came a Lord

Justice of Ap-

peal, and one

New Irish

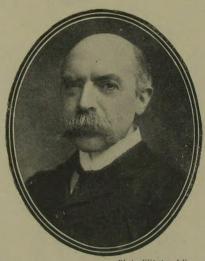
Judge.

La fayette

a very great diplomat, and represented Russia at the Court of St. James's for many years. He was born in 1822, and entered the Russian Foreign Office twenty - three and entered the Russian Foreign Office twenty - three years later. He served his country in Constantinople, Bucharest, Athens, and Würtemberg, and he succeeded M. de Mohrenheim as Russian Ambassador to this country in 1884, holding the responsible office for eighteen years, and endeavouring to promote the best relations between St. Petersburg and London. The Tsar offered him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in 1896 (but the position was not accepted), and appointed him Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference at the at the

Hague in 1899.

The first Transvaal Cabinet brings some very interesting personalities together. General Louis Botha, the Premier, who is now in his fortyfourth year, was a member of the first Volksraad of the Transvaal. He succeeded General Joubert as Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces, taking his first important command at Colenso. It will be remem-bered that he visited this



Photo, Ellis and Walery.

THE LATE BARON DE STAAL,

Formerly Russian Ambassador at St. James's.

MR. E. W. MOUNTFORD, Architect of the New Old Bailey.

country at the conclusion of the war. Johannes Smuts, the Colonial Secretary, entered the Cape Colonial Service and served many vice a quarter of a century ago, and served many notable men as private secretary, among them being Sir Gordon Sprigg, Sir H. Smyth, Lord Loch, Sir W. Cameron, and Sir W. Goodenough. He was British Consul for Swaziland and President, in 1894, of the Swaziland Concessions Commission. He is said

to be one of the cleverest lawyers and one of the most capable politicians in the Transvaal. Advocate de Villiers, who takes the portfolio of Justice, has held high judicial appointment under the old regime and is the old régime, and is popular with both parties. Mr. Rissik, Minister of

Mines, is one of the best men of the Boer party. Though he fought against the British in 1881, he was always progressive in politics, and showed himself in favour of the franchise and other liberal measures at which Mr. Kruger looked askance. He is one of the oldest residents of Johannesburg; in fact he may be recorded as a constitution of the control of the second of the control of the regarded as one of the founders of the city. Mr. Treasurer Hull was a partner in the firm of E. P.

THE LATE MR. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT,



THE LATE LORD DAVEY. Eminent Jurist.

was elected a Fellow of University College in 1856, becoming in later years standing Counsel to his University. As a Chancery barrister, he took silk in 1875, and entered the House of Commons in 1880. In 1889 Mr. Gladstone made Horace Davey Solicitor-General, though he was without a seat in the House;

celebrated lawyers. He is himself a very clever advocate, and a Nationalist. Mr. Cullinan, Minister of Lands, started life as a bricklayer, and came into prominence when he found the Premier Diamond Mine a few years ago. Portraits appear on "World's News" page.

THE "BERLIN" DISASTER: INCIDENTS AT THE HOOK OF HOLLAND.

DRAWINGS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG, FROM SKETCHES BY MELTON PRIOR AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.



THE TOLL OF THE SEA: THE DEAD IN THE EXTEMPORISED MORTUARY AT THE HOOK OF HOLLAND,

One of the sheds belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company was turned into a mortuary-chapel. The walls were very chastely draped in black and white, and the dead were reverently laid on white biers. Over each body was flung a long trailing sash of crape. Prince Henry visited the dead, and stood for a long time with bowed head before the body of little August Hirsch, a five-year-old victim.



THE FIRST OF THE RESCUED: CAPTAIN PARKINSON RECEIVED BY PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Captain Parkinson was one of the passengers on board the "Berlin," and was on his way to join his ship at Amsterdam. He was washed overboard almost immediately after the vessel struck, and was picked up by the life-boat. Captain Parkinson had an interview with Prince Henry of the Netherlands in the billiard-room of the Hotel Amerika. The Prince congratulated him on his escape, and announced his intention to do all that he could to rescue the people still on the wreck.

iterature



American magazine. He quotes Scott's remark to Byron on the troubles of the writer for the stage; the interferences of actors and managers, "ceterathe interferences of actors and managers, "ceteraque ingenio non subeunda meo." The American editor prints the Latin thus: "Ceteraque ingenio non subenuda neo"! He also prints: "Verimus larem ad nostrum." I am sorry for Mr. Street.

After Carmontello (Musée de Chantilly); reproduced from "Julie de Lespinasse," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus. (See review on a later page.)

Here is the point of casuistry. Paul "felt like" murdering him for a couple of seconds, changed his mind, set the motor at a sea-wall, and was pitched over on to the rocks. Happily, he fell on his head, and thus escaped serious injury. But the vampire, in some way which I cannot understand, managed to get run over and hilled. over and killed.

novels, especially in Mr. E. F. Benson's novel "Paul," which I have read with mingled perplexity and amusement. Paul was the secretary of a wretch more repulsive, if possible, than Gilles de Retz, if the stories about Gilles are true. He did not murder children—nay, he was fond of them; he did nothing at all to bring him within the correction of his country's laws; but he was a moral vampire. Paul and the vampire's wife are in love with each other, but have in no way wronged the husband. Paul kills the man by driving his own motor over him. but did he murder the vampire?

For months Paul remained secretly in a state of horror and terror of being suspected, but not in a state of remorse or contrition. There was nothing to be afraid of; but I cannot

understand how he escaped remorse so long, or why he became sorry at last, said so to the widow, and found consolation in religion. But the truly odd point in Paul's conduct seems not to have occurred to him forcibly. He married the widow of the vampire, and seems to live happily on the money bequeathed to her by the man whom he thought he had murdered.

murder the vampire?

In a dramatised form of the story of Blue Beard, written by a little girl of my acquaintance, Blue Beard girl of my acquaintance, Blue Beard is killed, not by the brothers, but by the lover of his wife, and the pair marry, and live happily on the wealth accumulated by the late Mr. Blue Beard. I told the young dramatist that this "was not cricket"; but as far as I can make out, Paul and Mr. Benson think the arrangement quite sportsmanlike. Any confessor, had they been Catholics, would have given it against them.

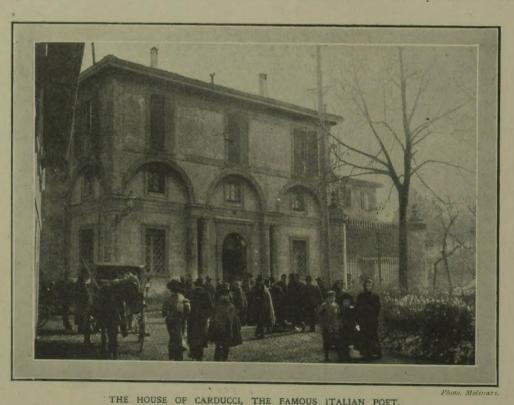
Perhaps they thought they were Catholics, for they were Anglicans.
The late Mr. F. W. Maitland said, that, as he understood the views of some historians, the Church of of some historians, the Church of England was Protestant till the Reformation, and had been Catholic ever since. This reminds me of the young lady, of an Anglican episcopal family, who said that she "disapproved of Catalian Cata

mixed marriages, Catholics marrying Papists.'

Oh, the sorrows of the British author, when he encounters the American editor! Mr. Street's essays, "Ghosts of Piccadilly," are appearing in an

JULIE-JEANNE-ELÉONORE DE LESPINASSE, 1732-1776.

Here is a dismal family legend, which one ought to have known about, as it is mentioned in the



The photograph was taken at Bologna the morning after the poet's death, which occurred on February 9.

Queen Margherita has presented the house to the city of Bologna.

correspondence of Horace Walpole. I find it in a volume of strange and spirited lays and ballads, newly published for private circulation (wherefore I do not know that the author may be named here), "Northamptonshire Songs and Others," Vol. III. The story is that Elizabeth, daughter of William

Cavendish, the Cavalier Duke of Newcastle, married (as no doubt she did) Monk, Duke of Albemarle, that great Re-storer of royalty. After his death she must have lost her rea-son, for she vowed never to wed any man under royal rank. She had great possessions, so "Ralph, SO Duke ot Montagu,

disguised as

MR. R. W. CHAMBERS, courted and married her,

Whose New Novel is being Published by Messrs. Constable.

Emperor of China, and immediately placed her in confinement as a lunatic," in the attics. it is said, of Broughton House-

But when the mischievous moon doth ride
High over the murmuring avenues,
She comes to her window and opens it wide,
And curses the Montagus.

Here is a rendering of an epigram in the Greek Anthology, which is literal, though in rhyme—

A deaf man with a deat man had a plea:
The judge was much the deafest of the three;
The plaintiff asked for three months' rent, his right;
Defendant said, "I grind my corn at night?"
The judge looked down: "Why thus implead each other?
You're both her sons, must both support your mother!"

MR. NORRIS'S NEW NOVEL.

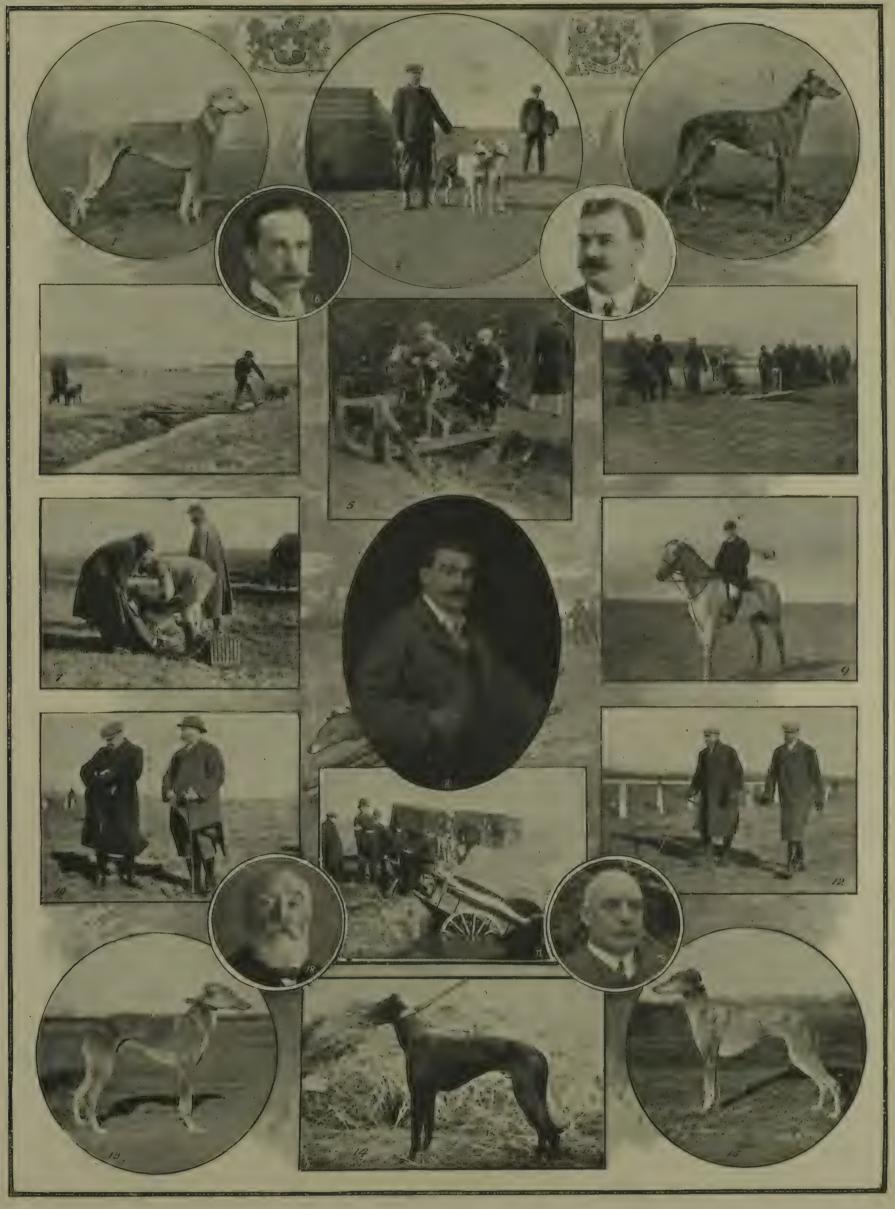
It takes no mean skill to keep a story flying from

I takes no mean skill to keep a story flying from one narrator to another without coming near, in the unavoidable reiterations, to wearying the reader. Mr. W. E. Norris, of course, has accomplished the feat with signal success, for is he not one of the neatest performers with a pen that we can count upon to amuse us to-day? "Harry and Ursula" (Methuen) is the romance of two young people told by themselves, Harry being an impecunious naval lieutenant; and Ursula the daughter of a well-bred scamp to whom most of their misfortunes—and they are many before the happy ending descends upon them—are due. The precise nature of that ending, and its essential happiness, are cleverly obscured in the early part of the book, which makes Harry's experiences in the Pekin Relief Expedition and his near shaves in flood and field all the more interesting and brisk to follow. Lord Arun a middleagrad the more interesting and brisk to follow. Lord Arun, a middle-aged cynic over whose character we suspect Mr. Norris of hesitating once or twice, marries Ursula by her father's management, and, as might have been foreseen, makes a rather bad business of it, though he is careful to arrange matters for her good and Harry's when the time comes for him to pass out of their lives. The novel gives the impression of having been written with great facility—exactly that facility, he it remarked which is acquired. be it remarked, which is acquired by many pains of observation and the genial worldly wisdom of an author who is always sympathetic, as well as wittily attentive to human

people, with just a few "impossible" intruders to make the running. His comedy is quiet and gentlemanly, as befits its environment, and the present work bears all the merit-marks of the accomplished writer. Mr. Norris strikes no stirring notes, but his harmony is always smooth and agreeable.

C

THE GREYHOUNDS' OLYMPIA: THE WATERLOO CUP OF 1907.



- T. THE WINNER: SIR R. W. BUCHANAN-JARDINE'S LONG SPAN.

 2. THE FINAL BRACE IN THE SLIPS: GLENBRIDGE (LEFT) LONG SPAN (RIGHT).

 3. THE RUNNER-UP: MR. A. D. GAUSSEN'S GLENBRIDGE.

 4. HACKNEY WICK AND SAN FRANCISCO GOING TO THE SLIPS
 5. MR. H. HARDY'S HOPREND, AFTER RUNNING.

 6. MEMBERS GOING TO A FRESH STAND.

 7. DRESSING MR. T. COOK'S CRASH AFTER A COURSE.

- 8. The Winner's Owner, Sir R. W. Buchanan-Jardine.

 Photo, Crooke.

 O. The Judge, Mr. Brick.

 10. Mr. Birkbeck (right), Sir R. Jardine (left).

 11. A Mishap: A Cartload of Dogs in a Stream.

 12. Mr. W. Jones and the Duke of Leeds.

 13. Lottery, which Divided with Shake a Fut.

- 14. MANDINI, WHICH DIVIDED WITH BACHELOR'S ACRE.
- 15. SHAKE A FUT.
 16. THE EARL OF SEFTON, OWNER OF SHAKE A FUT.
- 17. Mr. W. M. HAYWOOD, NOMINATOR OF BORDER BREW.
- Photo Jakeman and Carver.

 18. Mr. W. H. SMITH, NOMINATOR OF CLOCKLUIE.
 Photo. Elliott and Fry.
- 19. Mr. H. HARDY, OWNER OF HOPREND.

WINNERS, PROMINENT OWNERS AND NOMINATORS, AND INCIDENTS ON THE COURSE.

The great meeting for the Waterloo Cup was held at Altear on February 20, 21, and 22. In the fifth round Long Span beat Platonie, and Glenbridge beat Such a Mark, leaving the issue to be decided between the first and the third named. In the deciding course Sir R. W. Buchanan-Jardine's Long Span, by Pateley Bridge - Forest Fairy, beat Glenbridge handsomely.

OUR SAILOR PRINCE OPENING THE GREAT EXTENSION OF DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.



SCENES OF THE GREAT NAVAL PAGEANT AT DEVONPORT: THE OPENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES BASIN.

The new dock, which has been called "the biggest hospital for war-ships" in the world, was opened on February 21. The Prince and Princess of Wales embarked on the Port Admiral's yacht "Vivid," which, followed by the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress"

she cut away a barrier of red, white, and blue ribbons which had been stretched across the dock. Meanwhile the battle-ship "Empress of India" and the cruisers "Cumberland," "Donegal," and "Niobe," moored in line off the extension, fired a royal salute. At the and an escort of twelve picket steam - boats, entered the dock on February 21 at 12 o'clock. As the yacht sailed into the extension which followed the opening, the Prince congratulated Sir John Jackson on the completion of his great engineering work.



1. JUSTICE RECEIVING THE HOMAGE, OF ALL CLASSES AND PROFESSIONS.—BY PROFESSOR MOIRA.

3. MOSAIC LAW: MOSES SURROUNDED BY THE PROPHETS.—BY PROFESSOR MOIRA.

^{2.} THE GOLDEN AGE: BEFORE LAWS WERE NEEDED.—BY SIR W B. RICHMOND.

4. ENGLISH LAW: KING ALFRED AND HIS COUNCILLORS.—BY PROFESSOR MOIRA.

NATURAL REFRESHMENT: DRAWING PULQUE

IN MEXICO.

Pulque is a fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of the agave or maguey. When the plant is about to flower the sap is drawn into a cavity formed by cutting out the bud and upper leaves. The yield may be as much as two gallons a day. The photograph shows the filling of pigskins for market at Tacuba, Mexico.

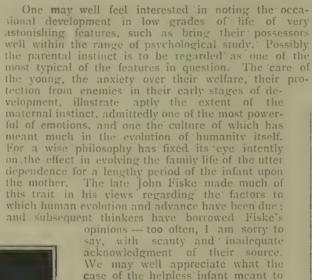


SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

PARENTAGE IN LOWER

T has ever formed I an attractive labour for the comparative psychologist to trace in lower life the foreshadowings and rudiments of

qualities and traits such as find their high development in man. The trend of modern science, animated by the guiding principle of Evolution, has undoubtedly been exemplified by the recognition that most, if not all, the mental features of humanity are to be detected in germ - form in the animal world below us. Huxley, in a scathing passage directed against those who would argue that human feelings and emotions were developed on a plane of their own, asks with force if mother-love is the because a hen shows it forth; or if fidelity is base because the dog illustrates that feature often in terms more typical and pronounced than does his master. The fact is, there is no real or adequate reason whatever for divorcing the lower emotions from the higher. The aims of such features are really common to both sets of organisms; and the way, from the animal-field upwards, is paved for us, because,



opinions—too often, I am sorry to say, with scanty and inadequate acknowledgment of their source. We may well appreciate what the case of the helpless infant meant to humanity in its gropings and strivings after an upward and onward career. It constituted exactly that condition which would originate the family idea, and thence evolved in turn the wider interests of the community and the tribe.

Thus "the child is father to the man" in a deeper sense possibly than one might imagine. The widespread upheaval of the parental care of the young, however, extends very far back in living nature's domain. We frequently find the association of parent and young in quarters where we might least expect to find any care taken of the interests of the new generation. Among certain species of starfishes, for example, the

young are kept close to the parental body for a considerable period. Among those highly developed insects which have solved many of the problems of practical sociology, the bees, wasps, and ants, the care of the young forms a predominant character in the life of the community. The young are fed, tended, and cared for in every possible fashion, and the interests of the race are thus conserved and ensured in so far as the increase of population is concerned. Numerous illustrations of like care may be drawn from almost every animal class, but the further evolution of the habit, as a rule, remains in abeyance. It wants what higher life shows—the element of affection and love of the offspring, such as alone can be developed where we find a nervous system of a higher type duly presented to us.

Among the fishes, cold-blooded race as they are, and also among the frogs, notable examples of parental care are to be discovered. The evolution here proceeds often towards the making of a special nest for the reception of the young, and for their upbringing for some time after they are hatched out. Some fishes of high organisation seem, however, to miss the exhibition of the parental trait. The lordly salmon lays eggs in the river, and leaves them to the merciments of the world in respect of their hatching and after-life. Certain fishes—not many, it is true—carry their eggs about with them. There is one fish (Aspredo) which presses the eggs, after she has deposited them, into the skin of the body's lower sur-

speak, and form a temporary pouch in which the eggs are kept and retained, and within this pouch are filaments evidently intended for the more secure retention of the young fry.

After the young are hatched, we find the paternal care may be extended and continued. It is pleasing to note that the male fishes, in many cases, divide the cares of paternity with their mates, and in certain instances it is the father-fish which builds a nest, and jealously and carefully watches over the eggs which his mate

amous fail excellenachen



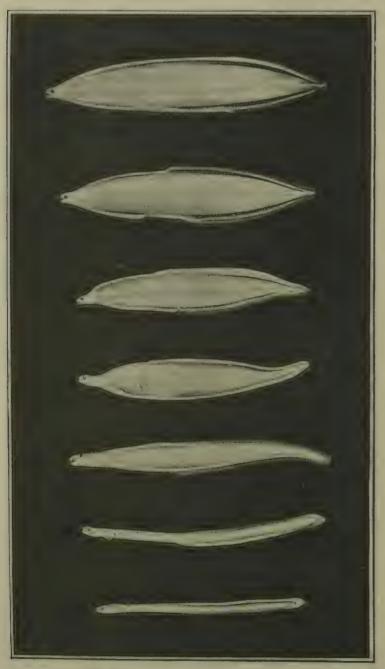
RECENT DISCOVERIES ABOUT THE COMMON EEL: THE MOVEMENTS OF THE EEL ROUND THE COAST.-(SEE ARTICLE.)

has deposited therein. Indeed, the male fish may develop domestic habits of a more complex nature, for in a species of Arius he carries the eggs in for in a species of Arius he carries the eggs in his mouth, which seems to undergo at the breeding season, a special development affording accommodation for the immature young. In the pipe-fishes and their neighbours, we find pouches for the care of the eggs, a feature reminding us of the marsupial receptacle of the kangaroos. Among the sharks, skates, and dog-fishes, fishes of an ancient 'lineage, we find the eggs contained in special cases, which are attached to seaweeds, the young being hatched therefrom. The "mermaids' purses' of the sea beach represent such egg-cases, from which the infant fishes have escaped.

Andrew Wilson have escaped.

RECENT DISCOVERIES ABOUT THE COMMON EEL.

INTIL the last few years it had never been known how or where the common eel breeds. The small fish-like creature, now known to be the larva or early stage of the eel, was found in the sea, and considered as a distinct species of fish called Leptocephalus. One of these living in an aquarium at Roscoff, in Brittany, was noticed to alter its form gradually till it became, as in noticed to alter its form gradually till it became, as in the series shown in the Illustration, an elver, or little eel. Professor Grassi, of Rome, and Dr. Calandruccio were establishing the same fact, and from these and other investigations it is now proved that the common eel, when full-grown, goes down ditches and streams (leading from ponds, etc., inland), descends into the depths of the sea, and spawns along the dotted line shown in the map at 546 fathoms deep. The eels which have matured and gone down to the sea never return. The larvæ are transparent until the last stage shown; that of the elver, when, on entering fresh water, pigment begins to elver, when, on entering fresh water, pigment begins to appear. Our Illustrations are taken from new exhibits at the British Museum of Natural History, which are drawn by our artist, Mr. A. H. Fisher.



GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EEL FROM THE LARVA TO THE ELVER. This series of young was found on the dotted line shown in the accompanying map at a the of 546 fathoms. The gradual development proceeds from the top to the bottom of the diagram, which is taken from a new exhibit at the Natural History Museum.

just as our bodily scaffolding is typical of the animal, so our mental traits partake of the same affinity and kind. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," holds most true of the mental similarities that prevail between man and his poorer relations.

face, reminding us of the famous case of the Surinam toad, which carries her progeny before hatching in cells on her back. In another fish a more curious contrivance exists, whereby a floating nursery is organised. The long ventral fins grow together, so to

THE AMIR AT A TIGER-SHOOT, AND THE NEW SHAH ENTHRONED.



THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR INSTRUCTING THE SHIKARRIS AFTER THE FIRST BAG: BY HIS SIDE IS THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.



THE SPOILS OF THE CHASE: BRINGING UP THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S BAG AFTER THE TIGER-SHOOT AT GWALIOR.



THE MARCH-PAST OF THE ELEPHANT-BATTERY BEFORE THE AMIR.



THE AMIR RETURNING FROM THE TIGER-SHOOT GIVEN IN HIS HONOUR
BY THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.

THE AMIR AT THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR'S TIGER-SHOOT AT LASHKER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HERZOG AND HIGGINS.



HOMAGE TO THE NEW SHAH: HIS MAJESTY MOHAMMED ALI MIRZA SEATED ON THE MARBLE THRONE IN THE FOUNTAIN COURT AND RECEIVING THE RESPECTS OF HIS HIGH OFFICIALS.

AMECDO MISS EVELYN VIOLET BROCKLE-GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, BANK, ENGAGED TO MR. WEST-ENGAGED 'TO MISS BROCKLE-INGHOUSE. BANK. thin-Miss Brocklebank is the daughter of Sir T. Brocklebank, Bart. It is said that she met her fiance during a visit to the Westinghouse factories. Mr. Westinghouse is the son of the great inventor, and is the heir to £10,000,000. Miss Brocklebank was ness of the FREEDOM modern glass born in 1882, and is a twin. His daughter from the declared the cares of official life left latter-day ware an improvement on the might be carried through with a keener zest than is sometimes now displayed in the portraits of the year. George THE DUKE OF old thick one, and claimed Lady Wyndham at leisure for the literary pursuits his soul loves: and no doubt the ORLEANS. THE NEW The Countess of Warwick has been, for the last fortnight, among the most criticised of women, and it has been a fortnight rather remarkable for such criticism. Logic might be lacking, and grammar a LADY ALLENDALE. Now preparing for Listhird Arctic expedition. The Duke is an intrepid Ribblesdale as an The new Lady Allenally. Gladstone, dale was Lady Alex-andrina Louisa Maud explorer, and his two previous expeditions have resulted in many gains to science. H.R.H. is the son of the late Comte de Paris. turning to the latter saidthat he disputed herright

Vane-Tempest, daughter of the fifth Marquess of Londonderry, She married the present Baron Allendale in 1889.

world assurance that Mr. Balfour is able to produce "copy" on a larger scale than can be contained in a half-sheet of note-paper. Meanwhile, it is the world of art that will be first and most aware of his immunity any these care that consume the from those cares that consume the leisure of a Prime Minister, for the next Royal Academy Exhibition will show him as a sitter to Mr. John Sargent, R.A.

ies will. before long,

English Prime Ministers have not been particularly lucky in the painters of their portraits. Gladstone got the best presentation, what with the early Watts and the later Millais, which Grosvenor House evicted but to which the National Gallery gave safe harbourage. Of Lord Beaconsfield there is no really good memorial, though he began as a sitter to Maclise, and gave two or three sittings to Millais for an unfinished portrait in which he appears as if awaiting the windin which he appears as if awaiting the winding-sheet. Peel and Wellington escaped first-

class portraiture; they had to be content with Lawrence and Wilkie and Haydon. We have an illustration, one among many such illustrations, of the change of relations between Politics and Art in the very different styles of correspondence affected then and now between statesmen and painters. The severe "Sir" with which the Iron Duke began his letters to Haydon gave place to the "My dear Apelles" of Lord Beaconsfield to Millais; and nobody can imagine a

to vote upon the

A SPANISH GRANDEE AS ENGINE-DRIVER: THE DUKE OF SARAGOSSA. The Duke of Saragossa, a very wealthy young Spanish grandee, has become one of the regular engine-drivers of the Spanish Northern Railway. The Duke drives the mail twice a week from Madrid to San Sebastian.

little halting, in her recent letter to Mr. Williams; but the sympathy of the writer with the unemployed is beyond all question. As a mere girl, Lady Warwick cared for the poor among her tenantry; and nobody should forget the Sunday afternoon visit to Joseph Arch by his present Majesty at a time when he was the guest of Lord and Lady Warwick.

ing, is not the only royal abode to possess a ghost. Abergeldie Castle, beloved of our Royal Family, has a spectre of unimpeachable antiquity the wraith of a murdered gypsy, caught and killed when he had no business there. One of the late Queen's dependants met it face to face late upon an evening: saw it "sittin' and grinnin', just himsel' and nae ither." Now the Hielandman had a reputation for spirit, and he had to live up to that reputation in telling of his adventure. "I winna say I wasna' some feared," he said, "but I widna run; na, I widna pleasure him One of the late Queen's dependants met "but I widna run; na, I widna pleasure him by runnin'. But it wad hae been a swack

man that wid hae owertaen me that nicht.

subject, seeing that she was not a ratepayer. "Well," replied Lady Ribblesdale, "I will willingly take up my abode here in order to be put upon the register, if you will allow me to stay."

Hampton Court, of whose spooks the world has been hear-

Sir Robert Ball, who is lecturing to-day on earthquakes and volcanoes, is a prince of the platform, to say nothing of the value of his work in the laboratory and observatory. Of his lectures to youthful students something like a million volumes have been sold—a fact to make some of our popular novelists ponder. Sir Robert has had experience



A VICEROY AND HIS ENTOURAGE: THE EARL OF ABERDEEN AND THE HOUSEHOLD STAFF AT THE LEVÉE, DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 19.

Minister or an ex-Minister to-day grudging to Mr. Sargent the loan of some article of personal attire necessary for the completion of a portrait for which sittings had been previously accorded. Perhaps, however, it is not all in the interests of art that painters should be so readily provided with sitters. If they had to hunt for them, the capture in paint

Endowed with the same intellectual charms with her sister, Mrs. Asquith, Lady Ribblesdale has as Her account of a visit to the Gladstones was quite charming, and may be recalled in this time of Suffragette agitation. The Grand Old Man, having knocked over and shivered a tumbler at table, grumbled at the

of diverting kind with upgrown children. of these he sought to impart a little information, aided by the telescope. "That star," he said, "goes round the other." "Yes; I saw it," was the staggering answer. As a fact, the star in question takes nine hundred years to complete its journey round its fellow.

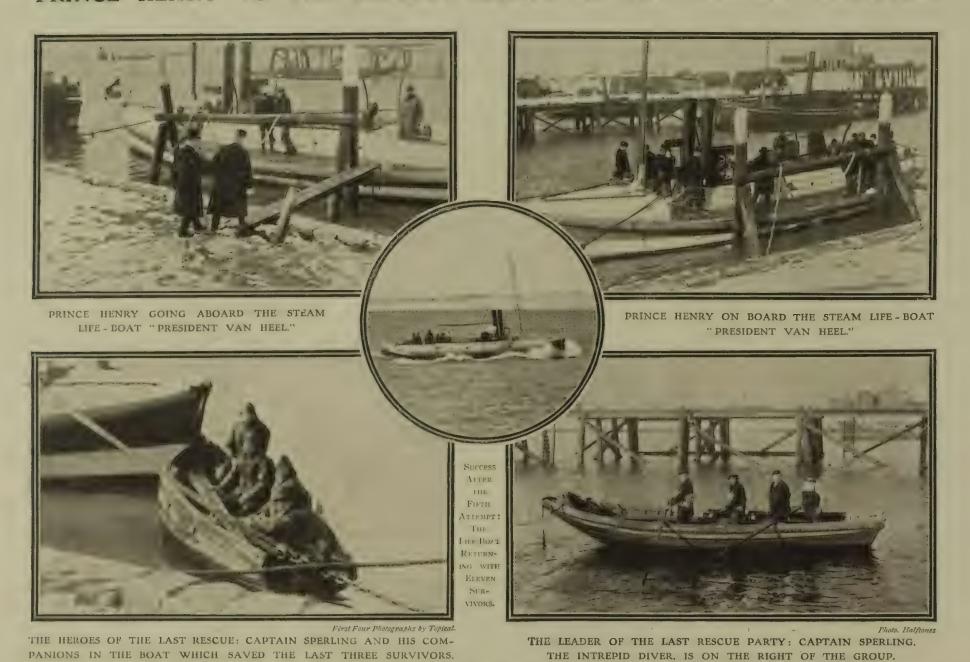
THE WORK OF THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.—NEW SERIES.

DRY - POINT BY PAUL HELLEU.



No. I.: THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

PRINCE HENRY TO THE RESCUE: SCENES OF THE "BERLIN" DISASTER.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau

A MELANCHOLY LANDING: BRINGING BODIES ASHORE FROM THE WRECK.

Prince Henry directed the work of the life-boat men from the tug "Helvoetsluis." but he also went on board the actual life-boat, the "President van Heel," which brought off eleven of the survivors. The remaining three were rescued by the extraordinary heroism of the diver, Captain Sperling, who with his nephews, Louis Sperling and M. E. Moerkerk, organised an independent rescue party. Captain Sperling swam through sixty yards of boiling surf to the wreck.

RESTORED TO POPULARITY BY HIS OWN GALLANTRY:

A ROYAL RESCUER OF THE "BERLIN" SURVIVORS.



THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND THE PRINCE CONSORT, PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

As soon as Prince Henry of the Netherlands heard of the disaster, he motored over to the Hook of Holland and took a most active part in the work of rescue. His Royal Highness himself went out with the "Helvoetsluis," and did everything in his power to encourage the life-boat crew in their task. The Prince had the satisfaction of seeing eleven survivors brought on board the "Helvoetsluis." Prince Henry, who has been rather unpopular with the Dutch, had a most enthusiastic reception on his return to the Hague.—[Photograph By Wolf.]

PARTED AMIDSHIPS: THE TERRIBLE WRECK OF THE S.S. "BERLIN" AT THE HOOK OF HOLLAND.

Drawn by our Special Artists, Norman Wilkinson and Melton Prior, from Materials Supplied by Survivors.

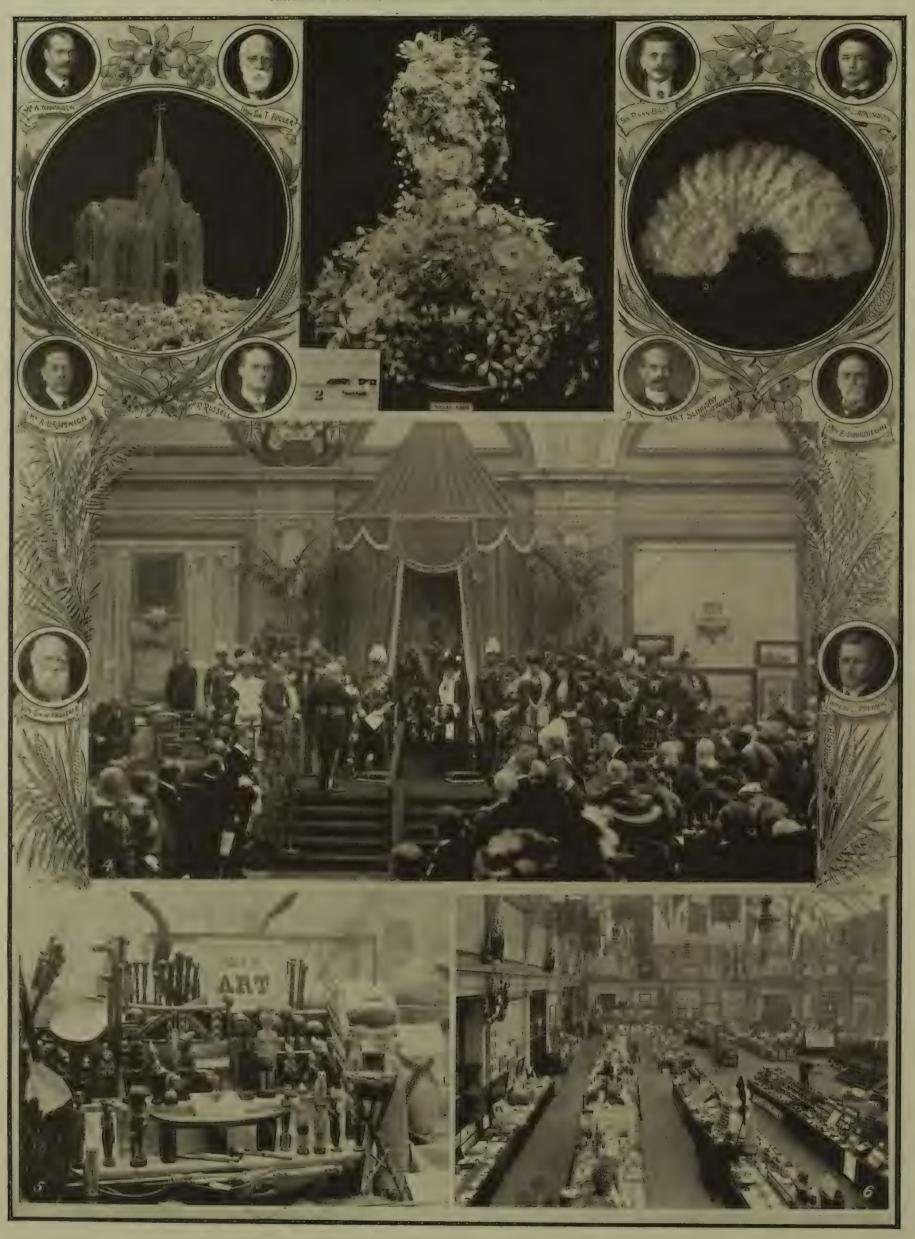


The wreck of the Great Eastern Railway Company's mail-steamen "Berlin" is the most terrible disaster that has befallen British shipping since the loss of the "Drummond Castle" in 1896. The vessel sailed from Harwich at ten o'clock on the night of February 20, and after a very stormy passage she was driven ashore on the North Pier at the Hook of Holland. When she stranded, the "Berlin" was endeavouring to enter what is known as the New Waterway at the mouth of the River Mass. As soon as the vessel struck she parted amidships, and the fore-part went down with the greater number of the passengers and

crew. The after-part stranded just outside the pier, and 14 survivors clung to the wreckage. Of these 11 were rescued on Triday by the superhuman exertions of the life-boat men, who were directed by Prince Henry of the Netherlands; and the next day, by the splendid heroism of Captain Spetiling, a diver who organised an independent rescue-party, the wreck was again reached, and the three remaining survivors, all women, were brought ashore. One passenger, Captain Parkinson, was rescued soon after the vessel went ashore. In all, 127 persons perisbed in this most heatrending calamity, the saddest in recent years.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCTS EXHIBITION, OPENED BY THE KING.

Photographs by Topical, except the Centre and Portraits, which are by Vandyk.



I. A MODEL OF CALEDON CHURCH IN EVERLASTING FLOWERS. 2. NATAL ART: A BOUQUET MADE OF FISH-SCALES. 3. THE MAGNIFICENT FAN PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.
4. THE KING PERFORMING THE OPENING CEREMONY.

5. IMAGES AND IMPLEMENTS MADE BY NATAL NATIVES. 6. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION.

The South Arrivan Products Exhibition was opened by the King and Queen on February 23 at the Horticultural Society's Hall. Westminster. Their Majestics were received by the Earl of Elgin, Captain Pieter Van Bam, member of the Cape Legislative Assembly; Sir Thomas Fuller, senior Agent-General; and other members of the Executive Committee, whose portraits the people of South Africa a wonderful walking-stick of rhinoceros horn, and the Queen a superb fan of ostrich-feathers mounted in South African gold.

A ROYAL EXPLORER'S PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

PHOTOGRAPH LENT BY H.R.H THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND QUEEN MARGHERITA PEAKS ON THE RUWENZORI RANGE.

This photograph was exhibited by the Duke of the Abruzzi during his memorable lecture to the Royal Geographical Society on his ascent of Mount Ruwenzori. The two loftiest peaks of Mount Stanley were named by H.R.H. after Queen Margherita and Queen Alexandra. Margherita Peak is 16,816 feet high, and Alexandra Peak 16,750 feet,

LEARN YOUNG, LEARN EASILY: PRINCE OLAF'S FIRST DIFFICULTIES ON SKI.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK.



"A SKI-RUNNER MUST BE BORN ON SKI": KING HAAKON OBSERVES THE OLD ADAGE FOR PRINCE OLAF.

That brave little Prince, the heir to the Norwegian throne, has been enjoying his first lessons in ski-running, and the photographs prove how fearlessly he has taken to the sport. His instructor is King Haakon himself. In the group at the foot of the page the portraits are: Prince Olaf, Queen Maud, King Haakon, Miss Fugner, and Captain Rolls.

ART NOTES.

G colours cannot become old - fashioned, and we do not complain that the Agnew Galleries now display a col-lection of water-colours which is in all essentials such an exhibition as they presented to public of some

fifty years ago. So long have these galleries associated them-selves with fine water-colours that many of the permanent pleasures that have come to the permanent pleasures that have come to us from the art have been garnered from their walls. But they perforce repeat themselves. Here are Turners, whose beauty, at least, is always new, in shining contrast to the dowdiness of most of the other painting of Turner's day; here are drawings by David Cox; here is a Cotman which is so refreshing in its exquisite coolness of tints that we are tempted to call it iced - water - colour, and which has a red sail

One of the Newly Elected Directors

of the Paris Opera.

has a red sail set upon its blue sea that, tiny as it is, radiates across the whole length of the gallery; here is a Bonington, original and most modern in its view; here a view; here a masterly de Wint of flat Lincolnshire; here, a Lawson, Cecil: stormy as a pas-sage of Emily Bronte's. But here is nothing (except a "skied" Brabazon) that says much for the water - colour of the moment.

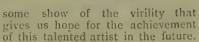
Apart from this, and some opaquely coloured drawings by Burne-Jones, opaquely coloured diawings by Buthle-Johes, the eye rests upon, and is grateful to, the drawings which might have been the staple matter of these Agnew exhibitions when King Edward was born. Turner's vision of Genoa—the Ligurian coast justifies the visionary—should and will doubtless be seen by all his careful admirers, and by many of the careless. Stray Turners in Bond Street delight a multitude of stray inquirers into painting: how few of these know the incomparable collection in Trafalgar Square!

The matter - of - fact excellence of Mr. Charles is absent in the adjoining room at

the Leicester Galleries, filled with Italian landscapes by Mr. Harold Speed. In place of a past virility here is a present gentility. Mr. Speed sees, not with any energetic or alert vision, but with a sense of friendly romance and easy beauty. He puts' stars into his skies, and the emotional moon is there too. James Charles refused to recognise sentiment or the moon. Such titles as "Smil-ing Morn" and "The Silent Hour" are not needed to convey the rather

vey the rather obvious intention of these landscapes. It is sentiment that James Charles lacks, and we deplore the fact; it is sentiment that Mr. Speed possesses—and again we are inclined to deplore the fact. But Mr. Speed has a life of hours in the studio before him, and he may later come to add the salt of a more virile technique to his nice feeling. In a series of nine paintings, annoyingly called "Songs of the Sea," and especially in "The Breaker," we certainly recognise

AND THES M. BROUTTAN,



Director Paris Opera, who is producing a New Opera at Monte Carlo. of this talented artist in the future. It is hard to learn how much the lovely "Nancy Parsons" suffered in her abduction from Mr. Charles Wertheimer's residence in Norfolk Street. It would be

a thousand pities were so lovely a Gainsborough to prove to be grievously hurt: Raffles at least would have cut it cleanly from its frame, and it might have been hoped that he had taught his lessons to every artistic burglar. We have commented before on Mr. Charles Wertheimer's exceeding good taste in Gainsboroughs: to last year's winter Academy he lent that incomparably lovely group of the painter's two daughters, and this year he con-tributes the "Miss Linley," which is so brilliantly



 W_{HILE} regrets roused by the tion of the German Opera Season and the tragedy of the Berlin's destruction continue to be expressed in musical circles, active preparations for future operatic performances are the order of the hour. Grand Season will open on

when Dr. Richter will preside over "Das Rheingold." There will be two complete performances of the "Ring" operas and two of the "Meistersinger," under Dr. Richter's direction; and as no cycle will be given in Bayreuth this year, Covent Garden's representations will have an added interest. It is too early to write of the other arrange. is too early to write of the other arrangements for Grand Season—they are too much in the air; but it is safe to say that one or two light German operas will be presented, and some Italian successes will appeal to

DRAMA

M. MESSAGER,

London for the first time.

Our friends in Germany are waking to the truth that British audiences will welcome the lighter German music, and we are to hear the Berlin · Komische Oper Company at the Adelphi Theatre for a six weeks' season in April and May.
Offen bach's
"Contes d'Hoffmann" and Nicolai's "Lustigen
Weiber" may be included in the repertory. Music has no frontiers; it suffers from no racial ani-

mosities; it belongs, like science, literature, and art, to the world at large, and the visit of the Berlin company should do much to promote good-fellowship between this country and Germany. Our neighbours across the North Sea have a splendid store of light operas, while we are quite poverty-stricken.

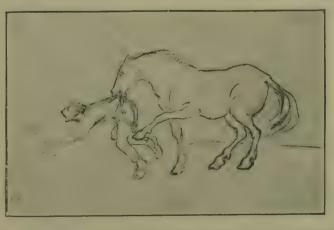
The experiment of running two opera seasons in New York seems to have been quite happy. Caruso has been the bright particular star of Mr. Conried's house, the Metropolitan, while Madame Melba, who is being paid the modest fee of five hundred pounds a night at the Manhattan Theatre under Mr. Hammerstein's

Hammerstein's management, has helped very materially to make the new and rival venture successful. Mr. Hammerstein's leading tenor is Signor Bonci, quite a young singer who has a very considerable reputation in Europe. He is a ite with the critical audiences of the San Carlos opera - house in Lisbon, where we have heard him advantage. His voice is not, perhaps, a very great one, but it is singularly sweet and pure. To hear Melba in '' La - Traviata '









J. F. MILLET AS AN ARTIST FOR CHILDREN: FIVE DELIGHTFUL SKETCHES BY THE GREAT PAINTER. These charming sketches were made by the late J. F. Millet, the great apostle of the Barbizon school and painter of the famous "L'Angelus," for the amusement of little people.

beautiful. Owners of pictures who generously (though beautiful. Owners of pictures who generously (flough grumblingly) lend them to Butlington House, may be encouraged by the case of Mr. Wertheimer. The wife of Sheridan would have been only too handy for the thief had she not gone to hold her court at the Royal Academy, where the night-policeman is unsleeping and where, during the day, the plain clothes detective goes round and round the galleries with the air of a connoisseur, catalogue in hand. air of a connoisseur, catalogue in hand.

some nights ago there was a house worth three thousand pounds, and "Rigoletto" has proved nearly as attractive.

Of the giving of concerts there is no end. The London Symphony Orchestra afforded Mischa Elman a further opportunity of distinguishing himself last week, when he was heard to great advantage in the Brahms Concerto. He did his best with a long and uninteresting suite for violin and orchestra, written by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and played in public for the first time.

"WASTRELS" FIGHT MODERATES: THE L.C.C. ELECTION ROW.



A DERISIVE MODERATE TROPHY: A HOUSE BUILT OF NORBURY BRICKS.



Photo. Short and General Illustrations

THE ONLY SPEAKER WHO GOT A HEARING: MR. HAYES FISHER.



Advance Photo.

"FOUR BOB A NOB": THE PROGRESSIVE CROWD RUSHING THE MODERATE PLATFORM.



Photo. Park

MODERATE AMMUNITION: A STREET OF GRAMOPHONES FOR THE PROCESSION.



Photo. Sport and General Illustrations.

CARICATURE OF AN L.C.C. STEAM-BOAT: NOTE THE CROWD'S "FOUR FINGER" SIGN.

On February 23 the Moderate party organised a great demonstration to protest against the policy of the Progressive party in the London County Council. Trafalgar Square was crowded with Progressives who had got hold of the idea that the persons who carried hods in the Moderate procession were hired at four shillings a day. They shouted continually "Four bob a nob!" and held up four fingers. The proceedings ended in disorder. Both sides attempted to shout each other down. When the Moderate procession with its caricatures of L.C.C. steam-boats and houses built of Norbury bricks appeared, a free fight ensued. The plinth of the column in Trafalgar Square, which served as a platform, was rushed, and only Mr. Hayes Fisher obtained a hearing.

BY APPOINTMENT TO



H.M. THE QUEEN.



MACHINES. **TALKING** LAST WORD IN THE

THIS INSTRUMENT has no visible Trumpet. The turntable and mechanism are closed in, the lid being opened at will, as with a Grand Piano. The tone is softer than an ordinary instrument. As will be seen, the doors through which the sound issues from the diaphragm can be open, shut, or ajar, thus regulating the volume of sound. The instrument is designed in Sheraton style, and is a handsome piece of Furniture.



HOW TO PLAY THE GRAMOPHONE "GRAND."

MADAME PATTI writes:

"The Gramophone of to-day I find is such an improved instrument for recording the human voice to the older machines with which so many of us are familiar, that my hitherto objection to allow the thousands who cannot hear me sing personally to listen to the reproduction of my voice through the instrumentality of your Gramophone is now quite removed, and the Records which you have lately made for me I think are natural reproductions of my voice." MADAME PATTI writes:

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LADIES' PAGES.

"What are servants coming to?" we know, used to be the exclamation of our great-grandmothers, but with less cause to pour forth their plaints than their descendants of to-day, especially if the report be accurate which is given forth solemnly by the "lady emigration agent" sent over recently by the Canadian Government to persuade such maidservants as still are to be found in Britain to emigrate to the Dominion. This lady, Mrs. Hester Egan, informed a Press representative that she discovered a housemaids' union in London. Many of us have not yet heard of it, but then revolutions are commonly sprung upon the class against which they are directed. Mrs. Egan found that one of the rules for members of the union is "that they shall be suitably and neatly dressed; and the head of this union, whom I found to be a woman of unusual intelligence, told me"—now comes the point—"that when her organisation is a little stronger it intends to demand the same thing of the employers in the matter of dress." There you are!—what do you think of that, please, for the future fate of the mistress—I should say the "employer"? One wonders if Mary Jane's notion of what will be "suitable and neat" for one to wear is to be gauged by her own attire on her Sunday out. With the brilliant fun before them of supervising their "employer's" costume, no wonder the members of this union did not care to emigrate. The emissary was entirely unsuccessful. In all Paisley, for instance, she only secured a single trophy, whom she describes as "a domestic girl," and "even in Ireland, I got little encouragement, and in all captured but thirty-six." The envoy found that the servants in Great Britain are alive to the fact that they have a far easier time, and, all things taken into account, quite as good wages, here as they would get by expatriating themselves to a colony amid strangers.

Although the objection of a part of the inhabitants of California to receive the Japanese children as equals in the State schools is making trouble, the Japanese in the State schools is making trouble, the Japanese individually seem to be much appreciated in the States, and especially so as household servants. They are not, it seems, to be had cheaply; on the contrary, they know the highest current rate of wages for domestic servants, and insist upon being paid at that rate. But they are found to be so faithful, efficient, and quiet in the performance of their duties that they readily obtain employment in well-to-do households at high wages. Shall we ever find the solution of our difficulties in this direction, I wonder? There is a strong feeling here against the employment of men as actual household servants, which is not shared by our practical French neighagainst the employment of their as actual household servants, which is not shared by our practical French neighbours, any more than it is by the Americans. In France, as most of us have seen, the heavier part of the work in all the hotels and large establishments is done by men house-servants. It is certain that domestic work is labour that taxes the physical strength, and many girls



NEW MILLINERY.

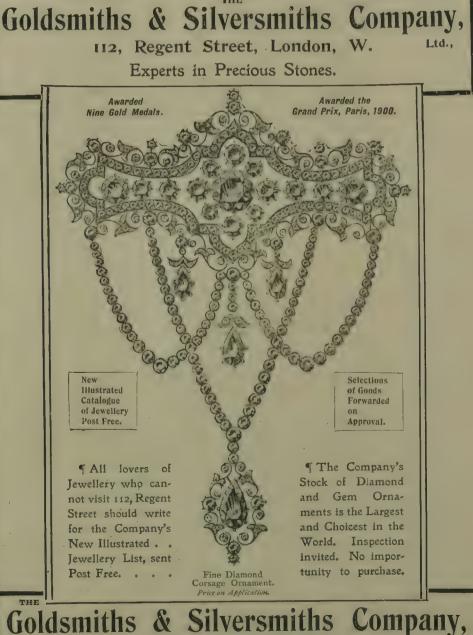
The top model is carried out in rose-coloured straw, trimmed with ribbon and flowers to match. The other sketch depicts a pale brown hat trimmed with yellow roses.

brought up on unwise food and in the unsanitary conditions of poor city life are positively too feeble to get through a good day's work at scrubbing, carrying heavy scuttles, jugs and trays, and so on. So, although the continuous residence of a man as a general servant in a house or flat would be inconvenient, it is quite possible that when the system of day servants with which some observers threaten us is actually established, a man "daily" will be found most practically useful in many a household and will be employed in preference to a charwoman. Even now, the caretakers of blocks of gentlemen's chambers and residential flats often employ men to scrub and clean in the flats under the house-keeper's direction, and find that the work is more quickly and efficiently done by the man's superior strength. brought up on unwise food and in the unsanitary conand efficiently done by the man's superior strength.

In Paris flat-life seemed at one time to a great extent to have solved the difficulty of obtaining domestic workers. The bonne à tout faire came into the flat for so many hours a day, and went home to her friends afterwards; she was often a married woman, doing her day's domestic labour as a man goes out to his business, and so invite at the and of the day her own individual and enjoying at the end of the day her own individual existence separately from her employer's. This was not enough for a family's attendance, however; it only suffices for a small and adult menage to have a servant for a short time in the day; and so most of the tall, flat buildings in Paris have the top storey, the sixth or seventh given up to sleeping apartments for the flat buildings in Paris have the top storey, the sixth or seventh, given up to sleeping apartments for the servants of the respective households domiciled in the flats on the storeys below. This servants' floor has never worked satisfactorily; it is a hot-bed of servants' gossip; the good ones are corrupted by the bad; and there is no real comfort for the servants possible. The French housekeeper is just at present as loud in her complaint that her servants are hard to get at all, and inefficient when obtained, as English and American mistresses. The bonne who comes in is no longer a capable, hardworking and reliable servant, and the one who lives on the top storey is a perfect pest. So says Madame Péronneau, the wife of a well-known Deputy. It is a discouraging report, since the daily servant, free from the family's demands after a given time of day, was the favourite recipe for our troubles offered by some theorists; and now we learn that in France, the home of the idea, it is ceasing to work well. Madame Péronneau suggests housekeeping schools, and old-age pensions for servants with good characters, both of which have often been suggested in this page, and which would no doubt do something to help the which have often been suggested in this page, and which would no doubt do something to help the matter. But the "self-contained home" grows weekly more difficult to maintain and organise.

The wide-flowered ribbons, both the chené or blurred kind, and the other forms of brocade that are produced in such variety and beauty, are used lavishly as trimmings, and are employed also to form some sorts of independent garages A. Lavis XVII. independent garments. A Louis XVI. or Directoire evening coat, to wear over a lace skirt, can be made with strips of wide fancy ribbon, joined together by





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A home cleansed

inser ions of lace. This has a most original and charming effect. The patterns on the ribbons are often much more beautiful than one could readily find in brocaded silks. The beauty of the pattern of the ribbon, whether used as a trimming, or to make an entire coat as just indicated, is often further enhanced by being embroidered upon with silk or outlined with time spangles or indicated, is often further enhanced by being embroidered upon with silk, or outlined with tiny spangles, or gold or steel beads. This enhancement of the natural beauty of the design is used sparingly, as a vest and deep collar, or as a boider round the edge of the coat, and so on. If a plain silk evening cloak is selected, the addition of a vest and trimmings of embroidered ribbon, or of lace upon which is appliqued painted or embroidered flowers, makes an attractive feature. Such plain silk coats, with a little very dainty trimming added, are very useful, as, if cut down at the throat, they can be used for dinner, and when the opening is partially filled in with lace, they are equally desirable for afternoon tea. A coloured silk coat should be worn either over white or black lace or net for the skirt, or with a skirt of the same colour. For instance, a lined green silk, with a vest of brocade, the ground of which was green, with brilliant pink roses upon it, was worn with a pale green brilliant pink roses upon it, was worn with a pale green tulle skirt in the evening, and with a white lace one in the afternoon, a white lace collar filling up the space at the throat, which in the evening was left open. A little opening at the throat is quite permissible indoors in the afternoon, but not so much as is suitable in the evening.

On some light gowns two colours of a similar material On some light gowns two colours of a similar material are used. A primrose dress of silver gauze was covered with one layer of pleated chiffon, through which the silver shone, and it was trimmed round the feet with a wide ruche of silver-grey tulle. At the décolletage, which was cut square, there was a folded band of grey tulle, which crossed in the front like a fichu, and also continued over the arms, being cleverly draped in the cutting to form kimono-like sleeves; a little old lace overhung this fichu into which diamond orna-

also continued over the arms, being cleverly diaped in the cutting to form kimono-like sleeves; a little old lace overlung this fichu, into which diamond ornaments were pinned. Another dress was in moss-green tulle, embroidered with gold. The corsage was crossed-over and draped, showing a wide vest between its folds of gold gauze. A grey gauze was set over a taffetas foundation in shot pink and blue, and trimmed with large incrustations of white Irish lace. The centre vest of the corsage and the surrounding drapery of the shoulders were of folds of the same taffetas, draped over with white silk muslin on which pink roses had been painted. Another dress had a rose-pink foundation covered with lavender tulle, embroidered round the feet, rising in points to the height of the knee at intervals, with silver flowers. There was a deep belt of plain pink satin, and above that the embroidered tulle, prettily pleated in, formed the rest of the corsage. A rose-coloured tulle was embroidered nearly all over the bodice, and in a straight line of trapes and viril leaven all and in a straight line thence to the foot of the skirt, with bunches of grapes and vine-leaves, all



In a light shade of purple cloth, with revers and cuffs of a darker shade of velvet

in silver. In the middle of the bust was a large bow of wisher. In the middle of the bust was a large bow of violet tulle, from which a swathing of the same violet tulle passed round the left shoulder only and was thence drawn down to the centre of the back, and fell as a large full sash right down over the train. The combination of the pink and violet was very successful, as there was only just enough of the darker colour.

An evening model gown is in satin Charmeuse, in a delicate biscuit colour. It is trimmed round with a broad band of Irish crochet lace, done not in cotton, but in ivory-coloured silk. The design of this crochet shows baskets worked in the pattern at frequent intervals, and these are, as it were, filled with flowers embroidered on in pink, blue and mauve ribbon work, while the handle of each basket is worked in rather heavy cross-stitch in gold. Underneath this beautiful band of trimming the skirt is slashed up at several places to show inserted folds of gold gauze. The corsage has a deep belt of gold net, and above that some more of the Irish crochet, and a berthe of white lace, with sleeves of gold gauze embroidered in ribbon work, a practically indescribable, but very beautiful mixture. A champagne-coloured satin has the top of the skirt pleated in to the figure by a number of tiny tucks stitched downwards, and the full satin has the top of the skirt pleated in to the figure by a number of tiny tucks stitched downwards, and the full folds thus made are dotted over with true-lovers' knots, about the size of the palm of the hand, made in gold cord, each ending in tassels. Round the bottom of the skirt are set two lines of trimming made by gauging the material and edging it top and bottom with the gold cord. The corsage is a little coat trimmed with the same decorations, and having a lace vest. A useful style of trimming a skirt is to have a narrow straight band of velvet, cut on the cross, heading a series of scallops of of trimming a skirt is to have a narrow straight band of velvet, cut on the cross, heading a series of scallops of white satin; these piped round with the same colour as the heading band, and the centre of each scallop adorned with a small button of the same colour. A silver-grey crépe-de-Chine has a baby bodice of lace, gathered into a deep belt of grey satin, and all down the belt, and thence onward, on the front of the full skirt, is set a trimming of little Empire wreaths, made in green-and-silver-grey shot-velvet. A corselet-dress of white satin has a tiny guimpe and full sleeves of white lace, headed by a deep band of silver embroidery going round the by a deep band of silver embroidery going round the bust and the bottom of the sleeve puffs. Over the shoulders goes a similar band of silver embroidery, but wider, like braces, each end left loose and finished with a deep-falling pleating of lace, like a sort of bolero.

Yet another beautiful gown is in the most supple chiffon-velvet, in pale golden yellow, trimmed round the bottom with three ruches of light rose-coloured tulle. The top of the corsage is finished with a drapery of the same tulle, caught down in the centre by one large rose. The sleeves are full puffs of the golden - yellow velvet, tied round midway between shoulder and elbow with a band of rose tulle, held in place by a pink rose on each sleeve.

FILOMENA.



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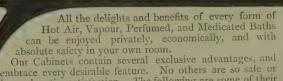
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JULIE DE LESPINASSE.

JUST as the mid-eighteenth-century Paris in which she lived, so blessed in its "virtuous philosophic" Turgot and its reformed Court, could not avert the bloody welter of a Revolution fore-ordained, so Julie de Lespinasse, for all her appreciation of the sweets of platonic attachment, failed to evade a passionate destiny. Her life, which the Marquis de Ségur has told so well, and which is now published in an excellent translation by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, is full of an absorbing interest.

an absorbing interest. She is dust; her letters are stained and yellow with age; but her heart heats still in these fascinating pages. Her birth (she was the illegiti-mate child of two highborn people, and their identity, as M. de Ségur's researches would show, seems to have been generally known in her intimate circle) gave her a carriage of distinction, a hereditary breeding, that fitted her to take her place among the great people of the day. These attributes served her well; but they were neither the foundation nor the maintenance of her amazing success. Julie de Lespinasse will stand for all time as an example of the genius of femininity—as the very essence and type of a supremely womanly woman. Her tact, her intense sympathy, her intuitive feeling and nurture of all that was best in men, made her not merely the equal, but the superior, of such renowned leaders as Madame Geoffrin and

the Marquise du Deffand. The latter, once her protectress, became later her bitter and implacable rival. Readers of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" will not need to be reminded of the dependant whose rival salon, held secretly under her patron's roof, brought about a swift dismissal into outer darkness. In Julie de Lespinasse's case, the outer darkness was a modest little house, not too far from the centre of

things, supported by an equally modest pension, where she had the satisfaction of welcoming her adherents, without submitting to the lash of a blind old woman's jealousy. It was, as M. de Ségur remarks, the dream of many women of the age to found a salon. Julie must have succeeded beyond her most sanguine expectation Madame Geoffrin ruled with tyrannical wisdom; Madame du Deffand's caustic wit inspired her conversationalists; Mile, de Lespinasse's delicate instinct for harmony brought diverse wise men together under her roof, and displayed their quality to unparalleled advantage. If the story ended there—! But when both social triumph

o and Windus, is full of the story ended there—! But when both social triumph natures which remain to

CRIPPLED BY THE GREAT GALE: A DISMASTED NORWEGIAN BARQUE PICKED UP BY TUGS IN THE CHANNEL.

DRAWN BY H. B. FREER.

After a heavy storm, sea-going tugs wait at the mouth of the Channel on the chance of picking up a dismasted vessel. When a lame duck is sighted, one of the tugs speedily bears down and keeps astern of the vessel until the harassed skipper agrees to their terms, and allows them to take him into some port.

and friendship had been experienced, and a lesser love had weakened, perhaps, her self-defence, Julie de Lespinasse came to her fatal encounter with Guibert. One of her charms had always been her power of expending herself freely upon the object at her heart. It was her attraction; it was also her undoing. Her life closed at forty-four, worn-out, burnt-out, by the consuming flame of a supreme emotion.

THE LOST WORD.

I'm would be useless to try to evade the fact that "The Lost Word" (Heinemann) is full of conscious cleverness, of that confidence in revolt which is expressed in the passage quoted from it below, and which is so peculiarly exasperating to slow-moving, cautious people. "At twenty-two one doubts the Apostles' Creed, but not one's own power of inventing a substitute." Exactly; and there are natures which remain two-and-twenty for more than twelve calendar months

twelve calendar months
Evelyn Underhill, whom
we do not hesitate to
say has achieved a very
striking and remarkable book, appears to
belong to the fighting
remnant that can no
more help being intolerant of that soothing;
excellent thing, respectability, than a Paris
student can help being
an atheist. This is to
be expected, because a
timid talent could never
have compounded the
tragical-mystical history
of the travail of Paul
Vickery. Its base is all
wrong: not, surely, by
such an agnostic asceticism as Paul's did the
master-builders of old
attain their splendid
triumphs over the quarried stone; and the
superstructure is all
wrong, too, for the betrayal of Paul's church
to the Philistines was
a mere accident, and
not, as it should have
been, to drive the point
home, the inevitable
result of his desertion.
And yet—what a welcome writer is this,
who makes mistakes

dismasted vessel. When a lame ipper agrees to their terms, and and yet—what a welcome writer is this, who makes mistakes on this fine, free scale! "The Lost Word" produces exhilaration, such as one senses in the first earthy smell of spring, it is redolent of vital energies. Catherine's man-quest is very Shaw, but the architectural motive is an uplifting, a noble thing, beholden to no one for its power to hold and grip. All who delight in audacious craftsmanship should read the book, and we can engage that they will not be disappointed.



Election Day Problems.

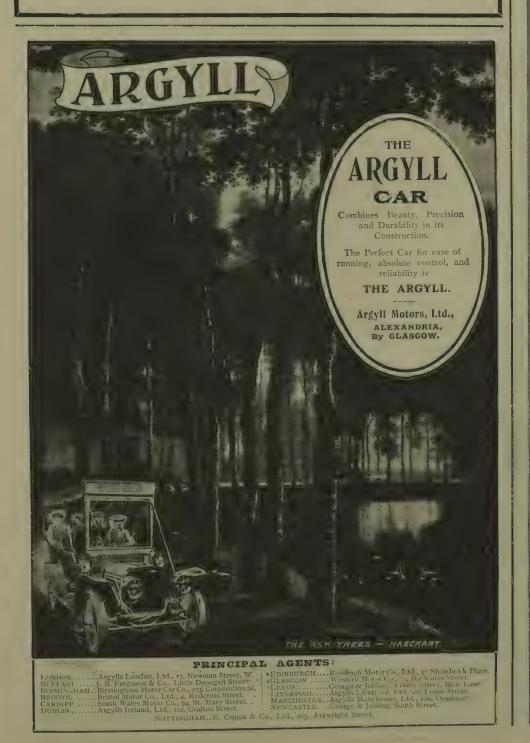
NE of the most trying problems for Londoners, as well as for the people of the towns and cities throughout the Kingdom, both on election and on other days, is that of keeping the skin fresh and healthy in a town atmosphere. That is why men and women of all complexions when exercising their choice on this subject, unhesitatingly

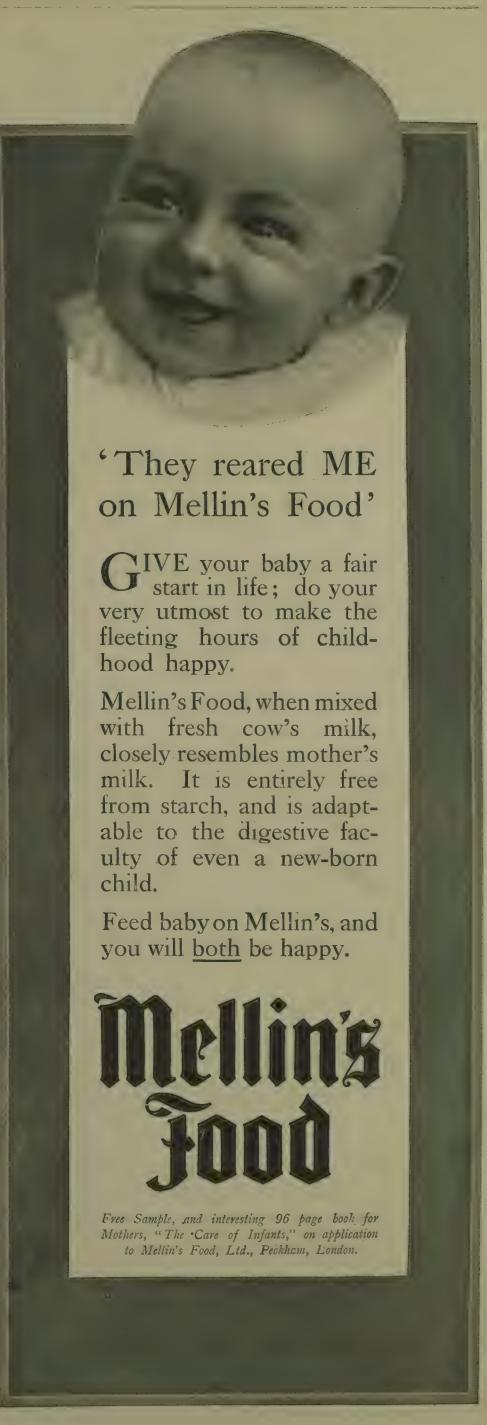
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which is renowned as being "matchless for the complexion." It is a fact that has often been commented upon, that town residents who daily use Pears' Soap are as noted for the smoothness of their skins and the beauty of their complexions as if they lived in the pure country air all the year round. Pears' is an absolutely pure soap of the highest quality and most refined manufacture. It possesses emollient properties of an unique kind, which make it the finest soap in the world for the skin. It is pre-eminently the soap of

Efficiency and Economy.





ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

ANON LAUDER, who succeeds the late Bishop Hoare in the see of Victoria, Hong-kong, is one of the most successful clergy in the Liverpool diocese. He was ordained by Bishop Ryle in 1884, and four years later was appointed perpetual curate of St. Benedict's, Everton. In 1905, a year after the present Bishop had made him an Hon. Canon of Liverpool, he succeeded Canon Hodgins as Vicar of St. Cyprian's.

Hackney gave a warm welcome to the Bishop of London on the first Sunday in Lent, and there is no doubt that Dr. Winnington-Ingram's unique knowledge of East London life is contributing largely to the success of his mission. mission. At the crowded men's meeting which the Bishop addressed in Hackney Church, many parishes in the rural deanery were represented.

Mr. C. F. Pascoe has well earned his promotion to be Lay Assistant-Secretary to the S.P.G. He spent years of arduous work in compiling his admirable history of the Society, and Bishop Montgomery recently called him "the referee for everyone in the house, and one of the most valuable members of the staff.'

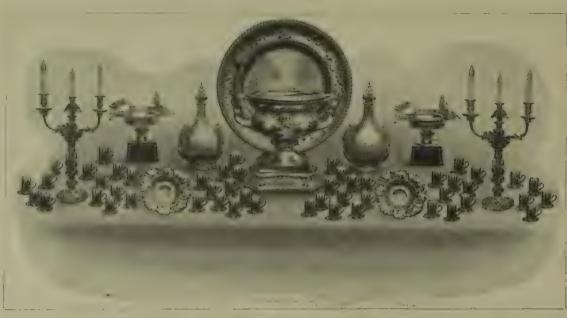
The C.M.S. Committee has taken leave of Bishop Tucker, who is returning to Uganda. In April next it will be seventeen years since he was consecrated. He has exercised his office longer than any other white Bishop of a purely missionary diocese in Africa since Cape Town was founded in 1847. The Bishop, who has been suffering from ill-Town was health, is now much stronger.

The Commission appointed by the Bishop of Birmingham

gives a gloomy account of the needs of the Church of England in that city. The needs of the Church of England in that city. The figures, says Archdeacon Burrows, are almost appalling. Five new churches are required in the Archdeaconry of Birmingham and seventeen in that of Aston. The mission and parochial halls required number fifty-five. The Bishop has appointed committees to deal with sites, boundaries, and the formation of new parishes. tion of new parishes.

Welsh Churchmen in London have interested themselves as warmly as in other years in the National Welsh Festival, which is being held this week at St. Paul's. Among the stewards are the Earls of Jersey and Plymouth, Viscount Tredegar, and Lord Aberdare. V

The annual meeting of the General Committee of Management of the Indigent Gentlewomen's Fund was held in Edinburgh on Feb. 25, the Rev. Dr. Black in the chair. At this meeting the names of sixty-three applicants were added to the roll of annuitants. Increases were also granted to fifty-four annuitants at present on the fund. The object of the fund is to supplement the limited incomes of indigent gentlewomen of Scotland above fifty years of age and unmarried. The society has now reached the sixtieth year of its existence,



GIFTS TO THE AMIR FROM THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The beautiful service of silver-gilt plate presented to the Amir by the Indian Government was designed and manufactured by Elkington and Co., Ltd. of London and Birmingham, through Messrs. Dickeson and Stewart, the well-known Indian merchants. It comprises a round silver dish, a Warwick vase, a plinth, a pair of pilgrim bottles, a Hadrian bowl, four compotiers, a centrepiece, a silver-gilt rosewater dish and jug, with stand for same, fifty Russian tea cups and saucers, and one pair of candelabra.

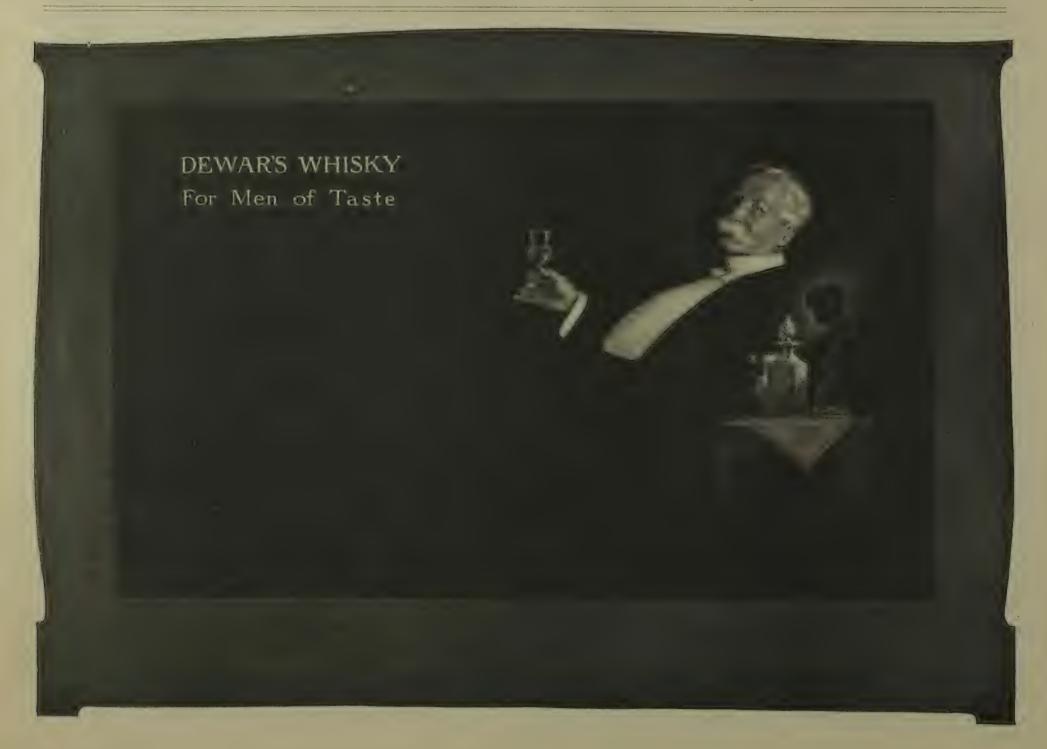
> having been instituted in the year 1847. Since that date it has distributed £310,269 among its annuitants, and in 1906 the sum of £9181 was apportioned among 804 indigent ladies. This is the largest annual amount ever given in annuities since the institution of the fund. The committee are anxious to raise the minimum grant from £10 to £12, but as this would involve an additional expenditure of upwards of £1150, they continue to appeal for increased contributions towards the funds of the society. The list of committee and statement of legacies received during the year are given in our advertising columns to-day.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN KIRK.

THE Marquess of Northampton writes: May I venture to THE Marquess of Northampton writes: May I venture to call the attention of your readers to the testimonial which, at a meeting held at the Mansion House on Jan. 14 under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was decided to present to Mr. John Kirk, the well-known secretary of the Ragged School Union? This movement has already received the cordial support of H.R.H. Princess Christian, the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Kinnaird, Lady St. Helier, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., the Rev. T. Spurgeon, the Rev F. B. Meyer, and other well-known

B. Meyer, and other well-known philanthropists who recognise with gratitude the excellent service which Mr. Kirk has rendered during the past forty years to the children of the poor. The actual results of his devotion and energy may probably best be illustrated by the ably best be illustrated by the simple fact that in the report for 1880 the total income of the Union was returned at £2566, whereas last year the amount received reached £37,286. And it is not in finances only that he has done well—there has been progress in all directions. There is, for example, the Cripples' Mission, the work of which is in itself a monument of which any man might be proud. And again, there is the holiday home movement, born some twenty years ago, when a lady sent a few children to country cottages. That has now grown into no fewer than seven Ragged School Union Holiday Homes, which have also the use of various cottages. In addition, centrepiece, a silver-gilt there is the clothing department, with its happy and hopeful development, the Ladies'
Ragged School Union Work Parties. I therefore

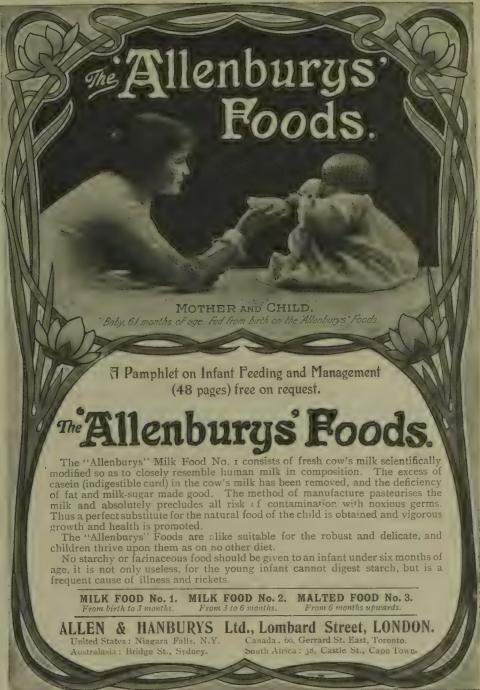
appeal with some confidence for donations for the testimonial to this valued and hard-working Ragged School Secretary, who has been known for four decades as a warm and ready sympathiser, as a tried and trusty counsellor, and as a most genial and genuine friend of all who are helpless or forlorn. Mr. Frank A. Bevan, of 54, Lombard Street, E.C., has kindly undertaken the treasurership of the John Kirk Testimonial Fund. Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Sec. of the Testimonial Fund, Mr. W. J. Orsman, J.P., 10. Museum Mansions, London, W.C.







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MISS D. WHITELEY.

AT THE KING'S COURT.

HE King and Queen held held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Feb. 22. The royal circle was unusually small, so many of its members being abroad. There was wonderful display of beau-

tiful dresses and pretty débutantes. Particularly noteworthy was Lady Clifton ticularly noteworthy was Lady Clifton Robinson's magnificent dress of white net

silver comprising panels of vertical lines of étincelles finished ou with a heautiful ornament embroidered in a web design diawith monds, bugles, and étincelle. Falling from fringe of the same stones. the bottom



MISS ELSIE GREENWOOD.

finished with a trellis-work of diamonds forming a coronet, the middle being a Between each panel was a



MRS. PRATT BARLOW.

branch of étin-celle and sil-ver rambler roses running over the dress. These roses were wonderfully embroidered, the outer petals of silver tissue and étincelle, the cœur composed of bugles, diamond drops, and silver



AT COURT: LADY CLIFTON ROBINSON IN HER BEAUTIFUL DRESS

ALL THE PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE

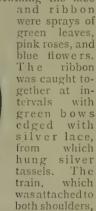
Embroidered on the bodice was a spray of silver roses coming from either shoulder, and crossed in front with a wide motif of diamonds and bugles; the middle of the bodice was draped with tulle and covered with real diamonds and pearls.

thread, the stalks being of silver bugles and étincelle. The Court train was of silver cloth lined with' green charmense shot pink, very handsomely embroidered, the bottom having three large rings and all along the side



MISS SHAW

to the top were irregular sprays of flowers: the embroidery was of silver lace and green ribbon, and intertwining the lace



MRS. GEO. GREENWOOD.

was cut low in the middle, showing the embroidery of the bodice. The feathers and regulation veil were quite plain, the veil

being of white tulle surmounted with a diamond tiara and other diamond hairornaments. The jewels worn were worn were beautiful diamonds and pearls. The bouquet was of La France roses tied with silver ribbon.



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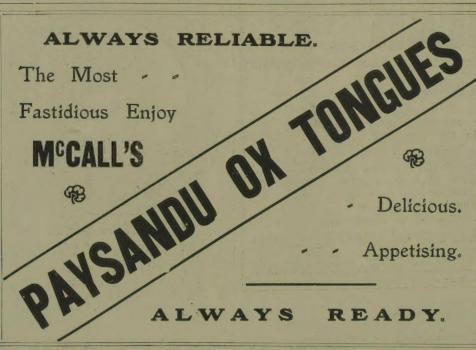
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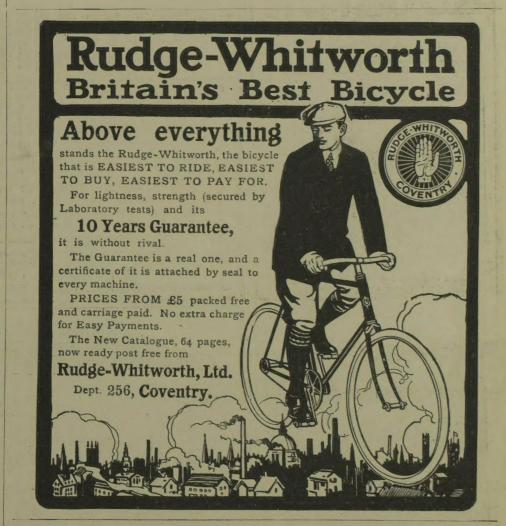
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Sept. 17, 1906) of MRS. MARY TODD, of Oakwood, Hastings, who died on Jan. 12, has been proved by Thomas Redmayne

and Trevor Addams Williams, the value of the estate being £155.407. The testatrix gives £1000 to such homes for dogs and cats as her executors may select; £1000 to the Hastings, St. 1 eonards, and East Sussex Hospital; £1000 each to Emily A. Williams and Louisa Acton; £1000 each to the widows of Henry and John Todd; £100 to Canon Hodges, for Blackland Church, Hastings; and the residue to Trevor Addams

The will (dated Nov. 13, 1906) of MR. BERTRAM FLETCHER ROBINSON, editor of Vanity Fair, of 44, Eaton Terrace, and Parkhill, Ipplepen, Devon, who died on Jan. 21, has been proved by Harold G. Michelmore, the value of the estate being £34.764. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for life and then for his wife for life and then for his children, but should he leave no issue, then £1000 is to be paid to the Newton Abbot Hospital and Dispensary; £2000 to Newton College, for a scholarship in modern languages; £1000 to Harold G. Michelmore; £2000 each to the sons of his aunt, Mrs. Hobson; and the ultimate residue as Mrs. Robinson may appoint.

The will (dated March 20, 1906) of MR. FREDERICK HENRY AYRES, of 111, Aldersgate Street, and 245, Essex Road, Islington, who died on Dec. 11, was proved on Feb. 12 by Miss Elizabeth Violet Ayres, the daughter, the value of the estate, so far as can at present be ascertained, being £275,918. The

testator gives £1000, nineteen preference shares in the Grand Junction Canal Company, and his residence and effects to his daughter, and £1000 to her maid-tutor, Janette Mary Spencer. All other his property he leaves in trust for his daughter for life, and then as she shall appoint to her his for life, and then as she shall appoint to her children.

the brothers, the value of the estate being £107,374. He gave £200 each to his brothers; £300 to James Cruickshank Roger; and the residue of his property to

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1901) of REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CHICHESTER, BART., C.B., C.M.G., of Youlston, Devon, who died on Sept. 17, was proved on Feb. 7 by Dame Catherine Emma Chichester, the widow, A. C. Chichester, the widow, A. C. Chichester, and Sir Edward George Chichester, the son, the value of the estate being £57,959. He leaves all his estates in Devon in trust to pay £800 a year to his wife, £,300 per annum to his son Edward, and £100 per annum each to his other children, and subject thereto he settles such property on his son Edward. The residue of his estate and effects he leaves to his wife.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1891) of MR. GILBERT WILKINSON, of Sunnyside, Scarborough, York, who died on Dec. 28, has been proved by Oscar Wilkinson, the brother, the value of the estate being £120,336. The testator gives £10,000 each to his brother and his sisters Mrs. Louisa Barton sisters, Mrs. Louisa Barton and Mrs. Mary Boynton; £2000 to his nephew Laurence Fleetwood Barton; and £1000 each to the children of his sister Mrs. Boynton. All other his property he leaves to his brother.

The will (dated April 5, 1892) of GENERAL LORD ALEXANDER GEORGE RUSSELL, G.C.B., son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, of Woodeaton, Islip, Oxford,

been proved by Alexander Gordon Russell, the son, the value of the property being £3957. He gave everything he should die possessed of to his wife, but should she predecease him,



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The will (dated Oct. 30, 1878), with two codicils, of MR. GEORGE HENDERSON, of Heverswood, Brasted, Kent, and 7, Mincing Lane, who died on Nov. 17, has been proved by James Henderson and Robert Henderson,

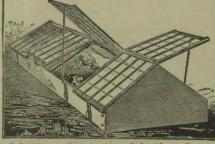
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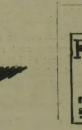
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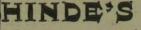
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Thomas Scholfield Nield, Apsley Place, Ashton-under-Lyne Joseph Hetherington, Fernleigh,

Victoria Road, Waterloo, Liverpool. Mr. George Gates, Chesham House, Compton Avenue, Brighton . . .

Edward Morgan, The Tre Feddian Hotel, Aberdovey, left nearly all his property for educational purposes in Wales .

Canon Woolmore Wigram, Watling House, St. Albans

Robert Thomas Kennedy Levett, Packington Hall, Stafford, and Rosemount, Tenby

John Anthony Ripley, Lockleys, Surbiton

Mrs. Emily de Gorloff, Shrublands, Tun-bridge Wells John Morris Harris, 34, West Park,

Cotham, Bristol
Mr. Edmund Farmer, Broadbridge Heath,
Horsham, and late of 53, Gloucester

Gardens James Francis Garrick, K.C.M.G.,

K.C., 12, Upper Phillimore Gardens Florence Cecilia, Marchioness of Hast-ings, wife of Sir George Chetwynd, Grendon, Atherstone, Warwick

PALMS IN IRELAND: THE SUB-TROPICAL SISTER ISLE.

The photograph was taken in Kilkenny, where motorists may imagine themselves on the Riviera. The car in the picture is an Argyll.

The Great Northern Railway Company has just issued a handy booklet, giving particulars of the principal dog and poultry shows, cattle and horse fairs, agricultural shows, and racing fixtures to be held during 1907, in addition to

large amount of information as to rates, fares, etc. Copies of the book may be obtained gratis on application to any Great Northern station or office.

If those people who dread the next morning headache or an attack of gout or rheumatism, after champagne, would follow the simple custom of occasionally sipping, during dinner, a glass of Apollinaris Water they would find that they could take their champagne and feel no ill-effects the next morning.

We have received from the Midland Railway Company the 1907 edition of their pocket-book of shows, fairs, and sporting fixtures. This handy little volume of 180 pages contains a very complete list of agricultural shows, cattle and sheep fairs and sales, racing, cricket, and other sporting fixtures arranged for 1907. sporting fixtures arranged for 1907.

The catalogues presented to their Majesties the King and Queen at the opening of the South African Products Exhibition were encased in white watered silk, enclosed in a white morocco cover, emblazoned with the arms of Cape Colony, Natal, emblazoned with the arms of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Rhodesia, and the Orange River Colony, surmounted by the King's Royal Arms, the whole being reproduced in their correct heraldic colours. Illuminated in gold and colour was a suitable inscription. The whole was designed and executed by G. Street and Co., Limited, 42, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, who still have left a few copies of a photographic reproduction of it, and who will be pleased to send one on application. Letters should be marked "Catalogue." be marked "Catalogue.

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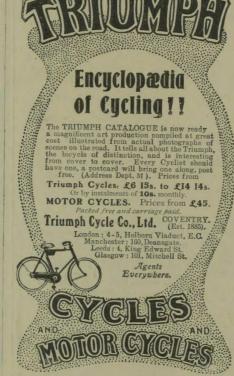
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